BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Established 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,608—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. COROMANDEL	4,652	C. D. Bennett	12th July
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	19th „
M.L. MASSILIA	5,025	G. W. Cockman.	26th „
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Aug
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	9th „
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	16th „
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	23rd „
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	30th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay 7th July, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS,—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 190 .
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Ghezzo	4409	16th July
a b MARIA VALERIE	C. Bellen	4235	17th Aug
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	25th Oct

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	Klausberger	6,500	23rd July.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Aug., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 0th June, 1902.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON,

1903.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK & SON have JUST ISSUED the JULY NUMBER of their "Oriental Travellers' Gazette" containing full details of SAILING DATES for the Coming Season and Fares by all Lines.

A Copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
13, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 11th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 15th July at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 10th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND NATAL.

S.S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 10th July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th July, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy-Fromy	31st July, 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Durrande	25th Sept. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Durrande, to sail on or about 23rd July, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

GRAND COMPETITION OF PRIZES.

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only
UP TO THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

— OF A —

SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,

— OR A —

GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED,
RS. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and
WELL WORTH THE MONEY

— OR AN —

ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

— OR A —

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.

— OR A —

DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.			Rs.
1 Prize			1,000
1 Do.			500
1 Do.			250
2 Prizes	Rs. 125	each	250
2 Do.	„ 100	„	200
2 Do.	„ 75	„	150
4 Do.	„ 50	„	200
10 Do.	„ 25	„	250
100 Do.	„ 10	„	1,000
200 Do.	„ 5	„	1,000
200 Do.	„ 1	„	200
523 Prizes		Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system only.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
178, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office.

SMOKE
LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following :—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS :
V. FUCILE & CO.
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the rugular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4⅜ inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4⅜ inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4⅜ inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3½ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
RAILWAY GUIDE
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price : Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

OFFICE AND OTHER USEFUL WALL CLOCKS.

ENGLISH-MADE

Circular Eight-days' Wind Pendulum Timekeepers with chain and fusee, bold figures on dial, plate glass fronts, plain polished mahogany cases. The finest made in England.

Size of dial.	12in.	14in.	16in.	18in.	24in.
Timepiece	Rs. 85	Rs. 105	Rs. 155	Rs. 210	Rs. 345
Clock	„ 160	„ 190	„ 250	„ 310	„ 485

The 24in. dials can be wound at the back as well as front, and are, therefore, suitable for a mill, gateway, or as a Public Clock.

ANGLO-AMERICAN

Circular Eight-days' Wind Timekeepers have fine American lever movements, with solid English-made mahogany cases, 12in. bold dials like the English Clocks.

Timepiece, Rs. 60. Clocks, Rs. 75.

AMERICAN

Timekeepers are specially made to our order of a quality suitable to our class of trade, Eight-days' wind, in solid American wooden cases, which we guarantee to stand the climate of India. 12 in. dials.

American	Octagonal Lever Clock	Rs. 30
Do.	Drop Pendulum Clock	„ 25
Do.	Drop Pendulum Clock with Calendar	„ 35
Do.	8in. Dial Lever, special make	„ 35

CONTINENTAL

Made Regulator Clocks are made in well-finished wooden cases, and are excellent timekeepers. Their decorative appearance adapt them more for the hall or a dining-room. Eight-days' wind, enamelled 6 in. dials. Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 45.

ENGINE-ROOM OR SHIP'S

Timekeepers, in circular metal cases, are specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room. 8in. dials, bold figures, and are eight-days' wind.

Timepiece, Rs. 60. Clocks, Rs. 75.

NOTE.—Timepieces are alluded to as non-strikers, and Clocks are strikers.
Full Catalogue of Clocks on application.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY
BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY,

ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY ? WHY ? WHY ?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration. The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	6	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	5	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE

GREATEST CURE

For Nervous Debility, including Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Impotence, Wasting Decay, Loss of Vital Power, Dimness of Sight, Pimples and Eruptions of all kinds, Frightful Dreams, Pains in the Loins, Evil Forebodings, Loss of Energy, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Low Spirits, Fœtid Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Emaciation, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Weakness of the Generative Organs, Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, &c. This newly - discovered Remedy never fails to rid the sufferer of his ailments, and full particulars of it will be sent on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. Address :—Rev. JOHN WILSON, 49 Murillo Road, Lee, Kent, England. (Name this paper.)

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A GRAND CONCERT

WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE
TOWN HALL
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THURSDAY, JULY 10TH, AT 9-30 P.M.,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR JAMES
WILLCOCKS, K. C. M. G., D. S. O.,
IN AID OF THE COMPLETION FUND
OF THE
AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1. March ......The Silver Trumpets ....Viviani,
Band of 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and Organ (Mr Dove).
2. Song ....Dream of Paradise ....
Accompanied by Organ and Pianoforte, Mr. T. C. REYNOLDS.
3. Mandoline Quintet ....Fior Che Langue ....Luigi.
Mesdames DOVE, BAKER, Misses CHANDLER, STANLEY, and H. HEWITT.
4. Song ....There's a Land..........Frances Allitsen.
Miss BATTY.
5. Comic.......Gilhooly's Supper Party......Walter Munro.
Mr. G. H. SEXTON
6. Vocal (The Lyric Quartette).........Selected..........
Messrs C E COPPLESTONE, TELFORD HEWSON, G. COPPARD and W. E. WAITE.
7. Song ......The King's Own Little Box of Soldiers..................Millie Hylton.
Miss RENEE REEL.
8. Comic......She Was Right ....Powell.
Mr. BEN DEFRECE.

PART II

1. March ......The Carabineers...................Kilenberg.
Band of 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry
2. Song ....A Day's Ride ....Scott Gatty,
Mr. SEVILLE MEDLEY.
3. Song ....Serenata ....Braga.
Miss BATTY.
4. Song & Dance.....The Honey-suckle and the Bee ......
Miss RENEE REEL.
5. Solo ....Arioso ....Koenig
Trombone and Organ
Lce-Cpl. PHILLIPS, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.
6. Song (Comic).......The Huntsman........ Dan Leno.
Mr. G. H. SEXTON.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PRICES.—Reserved Seats, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Rs 2.

Admission As. 8 to Soldiers and Sailors.

Seats may be reserved at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Musical Depot, Medows Street.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December 1901, at Rs. 35 per whole and Rs. 8¾ per quarter share (free of Income-Tax) is declared payable to the registered Shareholders of this Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 9th July 1902, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., at the Registered Office No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of share certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું૰,
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th July 1902.

NOTICE.

GRADUATES of any University in British India or in the United Kingdom, who are now resident in Bombay and who may wish to VOTE at the Municipal WARD ELECTIONS, are invited to send their names and addresses (place of residence) to the Assessor and Collector at the Municipal Office in order that they may be entered in the Preliminary Election Roll about to be prepared.

Any communication on this subject should be sent to the Municipal Office not later than the 15th proximo.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 9th July, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the Bristish Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of MOONSHI AMIRALLY NISHARALLY, late of Bombay and Indore, (Residency), Sunni Mahomedan Merchant, deceased.

SAKINABEE, widow of the said Moonshi Amirally Nisharally, residing at Temkar Street, without the Fort of Bombay..............................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, One thousand Nine hundred and Two and in the second year of our Reign.

R. D. SETTNA,
Acting Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

W. LANE.
The 5th day of July, 1902.

Messrs. ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી મદરાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 28th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of July, 1902, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business, viz.:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1901.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To confirm the appointment of Dr. Burjorjee H. Dastra as a Director, and to appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Devidass Vithaldass as Auditor in place of Anuntra Bhanjee deceased, and to appoint Auditors for the year 1902, and to fix their remuneration.

5th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુલજી જેઠાની કું૰
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1902.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 25th June to 10th July, 1902, both days inclusive.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 4,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

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Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery

Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

STAMPS.—N. State varieties 25, 12 as.; 50, Rs. 2; 100, Rs. 6; 150, Rs. 15; 200, Rs. 30; 250, Rs. 55; 300, Rs. 100. Faridkot 24 var. (N. Type) Rs. 2. Terms Cash or V. P. P. No Price List.—DUTT and Co., Indore, C. I. (Name this paper).

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

ANY EUROPEAN LADY who can spare time at her own place to instruct a Native Gentleman may apply to Box No. "267 J.," Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

REQUIRED a 2nd class NATIVE ENGINEER for a Ginning Factory Upcountry. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. "307 J." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, a Native or European FIRST CLASS ENGINEER, with previous experience in Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Cotton Gins and Presses. Salary according to qualification. Apply with testimonials (copy) stating previous experience to RAMRIKH DAS, Esq., 168, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

SHOEING, SHOEING, SHOEING.—R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S., have engaged the Services of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER of great experience who is now in charge of their Forge at their Girgaum Veterinary Stables.

MONSOON BOOTS.—Splendid Value Black or Tan Grain Hide Monsoon Boots, Rs. 4-14, also in better quality plain Calf, Rs. 7-14.—SUTOR & Co., Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CHEAP; HARNESS FOR THE MONSOON.—Single Horse or Pony Brown Leather Harness, Rs. 32-8 and 60. Single Horse or Pony Patent Leather Harness, Rs. 37-8 and 75. Pair Horse or Pony Brown Leather Harness, Rs. 70 and Rs. 125. Pair Horse or Pony Patent Leather Harness, Rs. 80.—SUTOR & Co., Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.—Prices from Rs. 1-8 and 2-8, according to size. Sterling value, inspection invited.—SUTOR & Co., Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE HOUSE for TRAVELLING REQUISITES.—Trunks, Suit and Shirt-Cases, Kit, Gladstone and Brief Bags. Ladies' and Gent's Fitted Dressing Bags and Cases, in solid Leather only. Waterproof Canvas Holdalls, Valises and Soiled Linen Bags. Send for Price List.—SUTOR & Co., Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES.—All sizes and shapes now in stock. A special line of Tan Lace and Button Shoes, Rs. 3-4-6. Inspection invited.—SUTOR & Co., Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TRY my TENTS, DURRIES, FARASH, Camp Furniture and Cotton Cloths, cheapest and best. Samples and Catalogues free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

1903 DELHI Coronation Durbar. Every requisite from a single Tent to complete Camp. Orders now being registered. All information free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

FELT MATTRESS PADS will prevent your Mattresses being spoilt by Rust. All sizes kept in Stock by M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery in Bombay.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son Alvares & Co. and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have POSTPONED taking CORONATION PORTRAITS ately offered by them to the Public until further notice.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU ONE SINGER'S MACHINE which can turn out Embroidery, Art Work, Hemming, Trimming, Cording, Binding, Quilting, &c., &c., and sew from thinnest cloth up to leather and is the cheapest Machine, looking to the quality.

FOAMING CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE for preserving the Teeth and Gums. Possesses powerful antiseptic properties and arrests decay. Per bottle Re. 1-8. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 82 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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Only one Trial will satisfy.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS......... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra),	Foochow.	Kobe.
Thuiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay, Agency Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

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The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

BOMBAY BRANCH:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET. LONDON. E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
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Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..................................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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Acting Agent,

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER-STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances,

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed..........................Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... „ 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent.	Per Annum
For 2 Years..........................	5½	
„ 1 Year	5	„
„ 6 Months............................	4½	„
„ 3 Months............................	4	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and Investors' interests carefully watched.

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For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort
and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £ 1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £10,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £26,250,000

EVERY INFORMATION

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F. A. PREVOST,
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Chief Agents, Madras.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1901
SHOW
LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,
WHICH NOW EXCEED

RS. 1,80,00,000.

The Rates are the Lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's experience since its formation in 1874.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should apply for the Rates and Conditions of the
ORIENTAL.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ....Rs. 11,51,60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET, BOMBAY,

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICES:—64, Princes Street, Edinburgh

ESTABLISHED 1809.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £ 2,750,000 of which £687,500 paid up.

ACCUMULATED LIFE FUNDS £ 12,000,000.

ENDOWMENT AND WHOLE TERM POLICIES ISSUED AT MODERATE RATES.

QUINQUENNIAL DIVISION of PROFITS.

AT the LAST DIVISION of PROFITS a BONUS of £ 1-8-0 per cent. was declared. The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December, 1905.

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MESSRS. KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL,

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CALCUTTA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1901.

ASSAM SILK ENDI AND MOOGA.

HIGHLY VALUED FOR DURABILITY.

ENDI used for Summer Suits and Wraps, thans 6 to 7 yds. long, 52-56 inches width, Rs. 10—Rs. 35. Chadar of half the above length, Rs. 6—Rs. 16.

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GAUHATI, ASSAM.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE undermentioned articles, the property of Members, are on Commission Sale:—

(1.) A Lady's "Singer" Bicycle, 26 in. Wheels, 24 in. Frame, in good order, Rs. 200.

(2.) A set of English-made Harness, suitable for a horse 14 to 15 hands, in good order, Rs. 90.

(3.) A pair of large Drawing-room cabinets, with Mirrors, Rs. 130.

(4.) A pair of carved Blackwood Drawing-room Cabinets, Rs. 80.

(5.) A large double tent, complete, and in good order, Rs 125.

(6.) A "Blickensderf" Typewriter, in polished case, in good serviceable order. Cost Rs. 200. Offered for Rs. 90.

(8.) A Lady's English Saddle, in good order, Rs. 50.

(9.) Several Ladies' Bicycles, in good order, prices Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.

(10.) A Lady's Saddle by Montieth, level seal, 22 inches, in good order, with bridle, Rs. 95.

(11.) A Chestnut Waler Gelding, about 15-3, aged, but full of work, with a set of Harness, Rs. 200.

(12.) An English-made gent's saddle, with bridle, in good order. Rs. 50.

Also several second-hand Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers in No. 8 Department.

Particulars on application to

AGENCY DEPARTMENT,
Army and Navy Stores.

NOTICE.

AN INDIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION will be held in Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency, in December, 1902. Intending exhibitors are requested to apply for particulars to the Undersigned.

P. M. HUTHEESING,
General Secretary,
Indian Industrial Exhibition.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

MESSRS. TURNER, HOARE & CO. are prepared to provide Estimates, and draw up Schemes for the supply of Electric Light and Power in any District. Special rates for Mill and Factory Lighting. Electrical Catalogue now published.

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CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-BUILT C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.
GIRGAUM.

FOR SALE.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS of various sections and sizes at Reduced Prices. Large stock kept for immediate delivery. Cheaper and more durable than Timber. Apply to

TURNER, HOARE & CO.,
Iron and Steel Merchants,
BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

IN GOOD PRESERVATION.
CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a.
The Voyage of Ithobal, by Sir Edwin Arnold...	2	0
The Garden of Kama, by Lawrence Hope	2	0
Milton—Samson Agonistes Blackwoods English Classics	1	0
Light from the East, by Edith Ward	1	0
Macbeth and the Ruin of Souls, by Dr. Miller...	1	0
Mr. Elliott, by I. O. Ford...	2	0
The Hosts of the Lordby F. A. Steel	2	0
General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood	2	0
The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner ...	3	0
Alfred Tennyson, by Andrew Lang	2	0
Algebra, Part I. Langley and Bradly	2	0
Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie...	2	0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies	1	0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1	8
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price	8	0
Military Dialogues, by Lieut-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis	1	8
The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No. 4)	0	12
PAPER COVERS.		
Views of Winchester College	0	8
Michael Ferrier, by E. Francis Poynter ...	0	12
Sordon, by Benjamin Swift	0	12
Princess Puck, by U. L. Silberrad	0	12
One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	8
An Ill Wind, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron... ...	0	12
The Jessamy Bride, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	12
The Island of Dr. Moreau, by H. G. Wells ...	0	12
Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major B. Witherby.	0	6

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R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

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GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market. Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 8.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£96 3-8	= — 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 3-4	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£109 1-2	= do.
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£64 7-8	= — 1-8
Bar Silver in London	24 1-4	= unchanged
Do. 2 months hence	24 3-16	= do.
Do. New York	52 5-8	= plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·16	= plus 1-2
Berlin Cheques on London	20·46 1-4	= unchanged
Do. New York	4·87 3-4	= do.
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		= do.
" Short London Bills 2 1-2		" = do.
" Indian Bank Bills 2 5-8		" = do.
3 months St. Fine Trade Bills 2 3-4		" = do.
6 Do. Do. 3 1-8		" = do.
Interest, day to day loans 2		" = do.
Do. 7 day market loans 2 per cent.		= do.

Metals, Seeds, &c., unchanged.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 12,000. Spot 5 1-16. Sold on speculation and for export, 1,000. Imports 3,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
4·51	4·45	4·33	4·26	
+ 1	+ 1	.....	.....	
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
4·23	4·21	4·21	4·21	4·20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	1,000 Bales.
" Last year	5,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	nil.
" Continent	3,000 "
"Mid-Uplands	9 1-4
Futures, month of July	8·59 — 10
Do. do. Dec.	7·77 — 8
Coffee	5 1-8 — 1-8

In New Orleans—

Spot	9
Futures month of Sept.	7·86 — 7
Do. Dec.	7·61 — 9
Closing tone of futures steady.	
Total visible supply	1,950,000
" for which is East Indian	148,000

Wheat No. 1 Club 29 3-4. June-July, sellers.
White Karachi Wheat 28 1-4. July-Aug. buyers.
Red Karachi Wheat 28 1-4 July-Aug. sellers.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,490,000
Para Rubber 2·11 1-2.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 8th July, 1902 :—

Cotton	3,552 bales.
Wheat	20,941 cwts.
Linseed	2,115 "
Rapeseed	8,702 "
Gingellyseed	21 "
Poppyseed	989 "
Groundnuts	nil "
Castorseed	916 "
Rice	5,251 "
Myrabolams	730 "
Cottonseed	2,147 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.				1s. 3 29-32d
Bank Demand				1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s 4 1-8d
Do	6 do	do		1s 4 7-32d
French Francs	3 do	do		169
Marks	3 do	do		137 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days Sight		128 1-2
Shanghai	30	"	"	109 1-2
Japan	30	"	"	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	97-9
1st Settlement	97-7

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February		3 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay	do. 19th June	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 12th June	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 30th June	4	do.

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone Quiet.

Ready / Forward	10	2	

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready / Do. Forward	6	6	
Yellow Cawnpore Ready / do Forward	6	14	
Yellow Guzerat, Ready / do. Forward	7	7	

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready / Forward	8	9	6

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready / Forward	27	8 to 27 12.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has fluctuated during the day between 97-5 and 97-11 closing steady at 97-7. The result of the new loan was known in Bombay about 4-45 p.m. The loan has been taken up in full. Tenders at 97-9 received 82 per cent and above in full. Average rate of allotment is Rs. 97-9-10.

COTTON.—This market is quiet but steady with a small enquiry from the mills and exporters for short stapled descriptions. Prices are about Rs. 1 per candy lower. The Sutta market is quiet with little doing to-day.

We quote

Bengals F. G. ......Rs. 170 25th January 1903
Broach M. G good ..... 214 25th March 1903

The following is the Official balance of stocks of cotton at Colaba on 30th June 1902, including cotton stamped by mills and shippers, issued by the Joint Secretaries of the B. C. T. A. and the Bombay Cotton Exchange.

	bales
Broach	8,864
Dhollera	11,930
Oomras	1 76,238
Khandeish	50,887
Bengals and Sind Punjab	40,796
Sawginned Dharwar	11,080
Comptas	17 154
Westerns	12,437
Persian	384
Other descriptions	1,528
Total	3,31,298

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggur 3 30-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	96 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 Rupee Papers	64 7-8
Bar Silver	24 1-4

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The following report is dated Liverpool the 19th June:—At the beginning of the week fears were entertained that the rainfall would be insufficient to help the young plant, both in the Atlantic States and in Texas, and every cable bringing news of showers in any place was at once used to push prices down a point or two, whereas each report announcing on the contrary continued dry weather caused slight reactions. In the Atlantics the want of rain was alleviated by good showers on Monday, but in Texas the absence of moisture still continues at time of writing except in the North and isolated spots of the central part of that State. Experts differ as to whether rain is wanted or not, and it is therefore very difficult to dogmatize as to what ought to happen to give us a perfect crop. Meanwhile pending developments of the weather, enterprise is distinctly lacking in intensity. From Manchester there is but little of importance to report, apart from the fact that the bursting of the monsoon has caused a certain enquiry from India. This enquiry is of course mainly based on the price of S-O, *i.e.*, the period when goods shipped shortly would come to hand; whereas spinners would like to sell on the basis of July, which is 17 points higher. This discount therefore tends to curtail business. With regard to the continent, we receive continued reports of better trade in Russia and elsewhere. As for American trades we had an interesting interview with a friend and a leading merchant of Alabama, who sells a great deal of cotton in the year to American spinners. In order to show how small the selection is, and how pressed spinners are for cotton, he told us that whereas last year he sold Liverpool good middling at 40 points under the price of July in New York, he has now sold at 41 points over, shewing thereby that the spinner is compelled to pay relatively 81 points more than last year. This is only one item constituting in the aggregate the strength of the statistical position. Now let us look at one more point to shew this strength. The stock last year at the end of September was 190,000 B. S. We are at present 170,000 B. S. in excess of last year, therefore assuming that spinners take the same quantity from now on to the end of the season as they did last year (which seems likely), and if we get the same import as last year, we should have at the end of September 190,000 bales plus 170,000 bales, or in all 360,000 bales. But last year, from this date up to the end of September, the import was 324,000 bales. Now shipments at present are practically nil. What percentage of the necessary 324,000 bales are we likely to get this season. In all the above we take no account of the export demand, which is at present very big, and which will most probably continue very big. This is another factor in reducing the supply.

How much therefore must we expect to have at the end of the season? Undoubtedly a small quantity. In conclusion we maintain what we have said before that there are all kinds of possibilities for the summer months. The statistical position is so strong that any bold set of operators could easily handle them to their own advantage and in a manner destructive to the interests of spinners. The only safeguard is that coming even to cast their shadows before and that the hitherto probable abundance of the new crop may make spinners economise to the very greatest extent until the new crop comes in and thus nullify the apparently certain scarcity. We therefore prefer to give an opinion about new crops only and repeat that after three small crops we shall require a very large crop indeed to put spinners in a comfortable position for next year and under these circumstances we think it is safe to begin buying at the price of about 4 1-4d.

Options :—
A-S single 9, double 17 points
J-F " 14 " 27 "

A MUNIM IN TROUBLE.

MR. KARSANDAS CHABILDAS, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, heard the case in which Kunjbehari Jugal Kishor charged Ishwardas Beharilal with criminal breach of trust as a servant. The evidence showed that the complainant was a "munim" in the firm of Kishorilal Zehwanlal of Delhi, and the accused was a "munim" and manager to the Bombay firm under Kishorilal. By an order dated 21st December 1896, in a suit between Mehtahrai and Kishorilal the accused was appointed receiver with power to continue the business of the firm. Subsequently Zehwanlal died and Kishorilal settled the suit with his grandfather Mehtahrai, and accused was discharged from his office as receiver. The accused during his management of the firm had misappropriated to his own use large sums of monies, and had falsified the books of account in order to conceal the defalcations. He had opened accounts in the names of fictitious persons and firms, which neither existed in Bombay nor elsewhere. He had made false debit entries and altogether omitted to make credit entries, for the monies received. In the ledger for the samvat years 1956-57; he had opened a fictitious account in the name of Eddis and Company and by making entries in that account had misappropriated Rs. 16,667. In the account of Dharsy Nieca there appeared to be a defalcation of Rs. 3,295, and in that of Mooiji Tokersy there was an item of Rs. 2,907 which was also of a similar character. Besides these Rs. 22,440, had been paid in the firm by twenty-two merchants, which Ishwardas had kept to himself and omitted to enter in the account books. There were numerous other instances, but he (complainant) had been advised that the above instances were sufficient for the purposes of the present prosecution. Further hearing was adjourned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Starling presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE FRAMJEE SHAPURJEE MISTREE.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE GORDHANDAS MEGHJEE.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. His Lordship granted the application.

RE S. J. TELLERY.

Mr. Davar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order for six months. Counsel said that the application was not opposed. It was a heavy insolvency, and there were sixteen lakhs of assets, and nineteen lakhs of debts, and the creditors were in Europe, America, and other parts of the world. The application was granted.

RE VALABHDAS JAIRAM.

Mr. Raikes, for a creditor, applied for a rule nisi calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not attend the Official Assignee's office, and why he should not make up his books of account and proceed to a hearing. His Lordship granted the rule, which was made returnable in a fortnight.

RE KANAKMUL RAIMUL.

Mr. Davar, on behalf of Messrs. Spinner and Company, moved absolute the rule, granted on the 11th ultimo, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not be adjudicated. His Lordship, after hearing the insolvent's agent, made the rule absolute.

RE JAMSETJEE HORMUSJEE KHAMBATTA.

The insolvent appeared in person and applied for a rule for his final discharge, which was granted.

RE SAVAKSHAH CURSETJEE, ENGINEER.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, applied for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. His Lordship granted the application.

THE FAMINE.

RELIEF RETURNS.

THE number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay and Sindh	168892	71893	240785
Punjab	......	2280	2280
Central Provinces	789	1216	2005
Ajmer-Merwara	19714	1634	21398
Total British Provinces	189395	77073	266468
Native States.			
Rajputana States	42921	6577	49498
Central India States	35770	2938	38708
Baroda	25401	1244	37850
Bombay Native States	38633	8886	47519
Total Native States	142725	30850	173575
Grand Total	332120	107923	440043

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Bombay and Sindh	164973	74080	239053	— 1732
Punjab	......	2330	2330	+ 50
Central Provinces	843	996	1839	— 166
Ajmer-Merwara	19805	1816	21621	+ 223
Total British Provinces	185621	79222	264843	— 1625
Native States.				
Rajputana States	43773	6569	50342	+ 844
Central India States	39618	3548	43166	+ 4458
Baroda	25690	12684	38374	+ 524
Bombay Native States	41266	9052	50318	+ 2799
Total Native States	150347	31853	182200	+ 8625
Grand Total	335968	111075	447043	+ 7000

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	4
B Mandvi, Chackla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	3	1	14
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	15
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	3
Total	4	3	69
Total plague deaths to date	119,353	98,895	
Same date last year	17	12	123

A SINGAPORE telegram states :—An expedition made in Sarawak, to punish head-hunters, has been attacked by cholera. Out of the ten thousand engaged in it, two thousand are dead or dying. Three hundred succumbed in one night. The Batanglupar River is strewn with corpses which are spreading the fell disease down its course.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GARDINER—June 25, at Maymyo (Upper Burma), the wife of W J Gardiner, of a daughter.

RICH—July 1, at Coonoor, The Neilgherries, the wife of Major W H D Rich, I S C, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PRUSSIA—ANGELO—June 7, at Christ Church, Simla Harry Bates Prussia to Dorothea, third daughter of Colonel R F Angelo, Bengal Staff Corps retired.

OERTEL—SMITH—July 2, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev G E Oldham, Chaplain, Charles Herman Oertel, Barrister-at-Law, of Lahore, to Mary, elder daughter of the late Rev Charles James Eliseo Smith, M A, Vicar of Bromham, in the County of Bedford.

DEATHS.

ADAMI—At Ootacamund, in his 27th year George Frederick Adami, P W D, youngest son of the late George Adami of Ashton House, Ashton-on-Mersey, Lancashire.

DOUGHTY—July 2, accidentally drowned in Lovedale Lake, Ootacamund, Irvin Colin (Jack), the dearly loved third and youngest son of William and Lizzie Doughty, and grandson of the late Capt William Maitland Anderson, Commissariat Department, aged 15 years and 2 mnths.

Always uniform Always good.

A delicious cup of coffee can be made in a few seconds by using KEMP'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF COFFEE.

It is manufactured in our Laboratory from the finest imported coffee, entirely without heat, and is of exquisite flavour and aroma.

Price As. 12 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 2-32m., 2-51a. Low water, 8-9m., 9-11a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Madras United Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.
Bombay Ladies' Branch, National Indian Association, lecture by Professor Macmillan, Elphinstone College, 5-15 p.m.
Concert in the Town Hall in aid of the Fund of the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba, 9-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

B. B. and C. I. vs. Oxfordshire L. I.

FOOTBALL.

H. M. S. Magdala vs. Telegraph.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p.m., to-day.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB—The 3rd and 4th competitions of this season will be held at Colaba on Saturday afternoon, the 12th inst, at 3-30. Distances as the tide may suit.

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION—The adjourned meeting of the above association which was to be held yesterday afternoon has been adjourned to a future date.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—Bhewa Bairoo, a Hindu aged forty-five years, while removing pieces of stones which had been blasted in a quarry hole at Parel, Bhoiwada, on Tuesday evening, was struck on the head with a boulder weighing fifteen pounds, which had slipped from the top of the hill. He was removed to his hut close by, where he died within a few minutes, the cause of death being fracture of the skull.

A PARSI AT THE WAR.—The Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy has wired to Mr. Framji Dorabji Ghasvala, reporting the death of his son, Jehangir Framji Ghasvala at Macleer, Griqualand, where he was serving with the Mounted Volunteers. The deceased's services were unique, as he was the only Parsi to serve his Majesty in South Africa. He joined the South African Light Horse in November 1899, when war had just broken out, and rose to be a sergeant. He was at the battle of Colenso on the 16th December 1900, receiving bullets in each thigh and one in the left ankle. He was laid up in hospital at Pitermaritzburg with his wounds, but on discharge he joined the Griqualand East Mounted Volunteers. He was a good scholar, and was to have been made an interpreter in the Court at Johannesberg. His death was due to peritonitis. The family is one of the oldest, and is well-known in Poona, and much sympathy is felt for the bereaved father.—"Deccan Herald."

DEMENTIA AND SUICIDE.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday morning in Jijibhoy Dadabhoy Lane, Fort, regarding the death of Khoodabux Merwan, an Irani Parsi, aged thirty-eight years. The deceased was a vendor of old stamps and lived in the above street. He had been suffering from dementia for the last three months, and was under the treatment of Dr. Boyd and Dr. Underwood. He was frequently violent and on one occasion threatened to kill himself and his wife. Last evening when he returned home from his shop, he informed his wife that he had taken opium to destroy himself. A medical practitioner was sent for and under his advice Khodabux was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. The evidence of a licenced vendor of opium went to show that deceased had purchased from him three-quarters of a tola of opium. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by poisoning himself with opium, while in an unsound state of mind.

JOURNEY INTERUPTED.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mohon Soorchund, a Hindu lad, aged seventeen was charged by Inspector Bartley with theft of gold watches and ornaments of the value of Rs. 920, the property of one Vassonji Lalji, a cotton merchant. Abhayschund Dayashunker, also a young Hindu, was charged with receiving the stolen property. The first accused who was a new arrival in Bombay, lived with the complainant at Mandavie. On Monday morning complainant went into an inner room to take his meal leaving his bundee which contained the property in the front room. When he returned shortly after, he missed the bundee with the property. Suspicion pointed to the first accused who was immediately given in police custody. He then made a statement, admitting his guilt and implicating the second accused. The police on enquiry ascertained that this latter individual had left Bombay for his native country by the afternoon train. A telegram was sent to the railway police authorities at Palghar with the result that the absconding man was arrested with the whole of the property in his possession. The Magistrate sentenced the first accused to two months' and the second to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

TO-NIGHT'S CONCERT.

The Coronation Concert which was postponed indefinitely from the 26th June on account of the King's illness will take place at the Town Hall to-night. The programme is a varied one and should be much enjoyed. The string band of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry will play selections and songs both humorous and sentimental, will be given. Little Miss Renee Reel, a charming singer of nine years, who has been very successful at the London Ballad Concerts, will also take part. Should the weather be wet, carriages may enter through the side entrance.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or faling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Whole sale Depot, 33 Ferringdon, Road, Lodon, England.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 9.

Wednesday.—Pressure has fallen over nearly the whole country. The storm from the Arabian Sea is still in Kathiawar and is apparently commencing to advance in an east-north-easterly direction. Heavy rain amounting to three inches has fallen at Veraval and light showers have fallen in other parts of Gujarat. The rain on the West Coast has decreased in amount. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Central India, Rajputana and Central Provinces. Mangalore has received 4 inches and Indore 2 inches. Rain continues comparatively light in Burma and has been light in North East India except at Cherrapunji and Gorakhpur where 11 1-2 and 3 1-2 inches of rain have fallen respectively. Showers have been more local in the Gangetic plain, and west Himalayas to sub Himalayas. A shallow depression has formed in the Central Provinces.

WEATHER AND CROP TELEGRAMS.

Wardha.—Rainfall 1·75 inches. Weather clearing.
Indore.—Rainfall 2 inches.
Hissar.—Weather fine.

RAIN IN THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Gaddum and Co., Bombay, have received the following telegrams.

SURAT JULY, 8

Since Monday it is raining, 2 inches 60 cents. Weather is still cloudy, and good rain is expected.

UMRAWATI, JULY, 8.

On Monday 15 cents of rain. Sowing is making rapid progress. Weather cloudy.

BARSI, JULY 8.

Weather cloudy and sky overcast but the blowing of a gale keeps off rain. Cotton sowing is progressing. In some fields cotton plants are four inches above ground, more rain is needed.

BHAVNAGAR, JULY 7

On Monday evening it became cloudy and there was thunder and lightning. Showers of rain fell for a couple of hours, making 40 cents. This is insufficient. It is still cloudy and rain is expected.

AKOT, JULY 7.

To-day 2 cents of rain. Weather being hot and cloudy, is an indication of more rain to come.

BROACH, JULY 9.

Two inches of soaking rain fell last night. The fall was general over the whole district, and seeds are germinating. The clouds are clearing away.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chusan, Captain C. L. Daniel, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Shanghai via intermediate ports and Colombo, reports having experienced squally weather with high sea.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cs.	Colaba. In.	Cts
Previously registered	12	30	17	26	15	38	15	55
Wednesday, 9th July	0	25	0	71	0	19	0	35
Total	12	55	17	97	15	57	15	90
Total fall to July 9th 1901	43	95	34	06	37	64	35	31
Total fall to July 9th 1900	22	29	23	10	22	67	22	97

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s).

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	15	35
July 9th, from 6 a.m. to 6 am.	0	84
Total	16	19

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY LINES.

Summary of rainfall at the following stations up to week ending Friday 4th July :—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Ct.
Jubbulpore	2	91	Ghoti	8	27
Raver	2	38	Bodeval	1	22
Nimbhora	1	53	Varangaon	2	89
Bhandi	4	48	Hotgi	5	16
Jalgaon	2	25	Mohol	5	21
Shirsoli	5	23	Madha	1	90
Mhasawad	1	84	Barsi Junction	1	45
Maheji	1	88	Kem	4	51
Pachora	4	62	Jeur	2	15
Kajgaon	1	70	Pomalvadi	2	78
Chalisgaon	2	48	Diksal	2	62
Naydongri	3	68	Lonavla	10	17
Nandgaon	5	6	Neral	4	71
Manmad	2	89	Dhond	3	23
Lasalgaon	7	5	Kassara	8	99
Khervudi	3	79	Talegaon	7	39
Nasik	5	81	Rajmane	5	16
Devlali	5	86			

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY LINES.

Table shewing actual rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday, 8 a.m. :—

	In.	Cts.		In.	C'ts.
Bandora	10	95	Wadhwan	0	46
Panjoo	4	54	Dabhoe	0	96
Vaiturana	1	93	Sevalia	0	53
Palghur	5	24	Godhra	0	90
Gholwad	3	80	Patri	0	20
Daman	7	35	Limkhera	0	47
Bulsar	1	57	Dohad	4	73
Nausari	2	41	Amargarh	0	20
Surat	1	51	Rutlam	1	3
Kim	0	74	Nagda	0	15
Broach	1	35	Rajpardi	2	14
Baroda	0	33	Vyara	1	91
Mehmadabad	0	56	Nandbar	3	28
Ahmedabad	0	12	Nardana	1	84
Viramgam	0	00			

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 9TH OF JULY 1902.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·540	NNE	4	96·2	75·9	91	...	1·01	—2·69
Sirsa	29·490	NE	8	97·3	80·6	69	..	1·89	—0·99
Delhi	29·498	ESE	7	87·2	74·0	83	...	8·42	+2·19
Agra	29·504	SE	4	91·6	78·9	75	...	2·37	—3·66
Cawnpore	29·524	Calm	5	93·3	77·1	95	0·08	2·03	—4·23
Allahabad	29·513	SSE	5	92·6	78·8	87	0·16	3·15	—6·78
Jhansi	29·522	NE	5	91·2	77·1	93	0·59	6·52	—3·34
Jacobabad	29·426	ENE	5	111·3	90·0	60	...	0·27	—3·34
Karachi	29·423	W	14	101·0	84·3	76	...	3·35	—0·09
Jeypore	29·487	Calm	2	98·2	77·1	67	...	1·86	+2·14
Ajmere	29·473	S	4	98·4	80·5	70	0·02	1·99	—3·21
Deesa	29·460	SE	17	103·1	79·1	72	0·16	1·01	—2·52
Ahmedabad	29·443	SE	5	100·5	78·6	84	0·67	1·42	—3·8
Bhuj	29·423	NW	11	101·3	80·3	82	...	1·78	—8·65
Jamnagar	29·436	NNW	14	99·6	81·3	83	0·16	0·39	—1·73
Dwarka	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	—5·04
Rajkot	29·388	NNE	15	91·4	78·5	87	0·05	0·18	—8·27
Bhownagar Para	29·354	SE	16	87·0	77·8	79	0·24	1·32	—5·19
Veraval	29·364	WSW	16	83·3	75·8	97	3·15	4·9	—1·82
Neemuch	29·508	W	21	93·0	75·0	84	0·31	0·78	—6·30
Indore	29·508	SW	5	93·8	73·6	81	2·19	6·76	—2·12
Saugor	29·506	WSW	4	86·4	74·1	91	0·42	2·95	—8·75
Jubulpore	29·451	SSE	4	88·4	75·1	87	0·05	3·26	—11·04
Hoshangabad	29·523	SW	6	95·1	76·2	87	0·83	5·97	—4·78
Khandwa	29·502	SW	10	94·7	78·6	78	0·67	9·90	+1·72
Raipur	29·539	SW	6	90·8	74·4	78	0·47	3·75	—9·21
Nagpur	29·497	W	9	93·2	75·6	82	1·06	5·84	—8·58
Amraoti	29·540	S	7	92·2	75·5	91	0·66	7·20	—2·28
Akola	29·5 5	Calm	4	93·4	76·4	82	0·09	4·46	—3·12
Surat	29·430	S	13	86·5	77·1	93	0·88	3·34	—11·16
Malegaon	29·524	SSW	9	90·9	73·1	80	0·59	6·55	+0·74
Bombay	29·529	WSW	19	84·0	77·4	83	0·48	15·89	—12·50
Poona	29·571	SW	12	83·6	71·9	82	0·29	5·85	—5·62
Ahmednagar	29·591	SW	16	85·9	70·9	76	...	4·56	—1·20
Aurangabad	29·562	SSW	13	88·8	71·7	71	0·04	3·45	..
Sholapur	29·588	SW	25	94·7	75·0	73	...	4·85	—0·73
Ratnagiri	29·601	W	13	83·4	77·9	85	0·29	32·77	—8·93
Bijapur	29·627	WSW	G	89·4	71·3	77	..	4·84	+0·67
Belgaum	29·633	WSW	33	76·3	68·3	85	0·71	11·68	—0·44
Goa	29·624	WNW	14	86·5	75·4	91	1·69	63·58	+29·96
Karwar	29·665	SW	11	84·2	76·5	82	1·08	70·06	+21·32
Mangalore	29·740	WNW	4	86·9	73·9	93	4·04	64·23	+15·52
Calicut	29·748	Calm	6	86·7	74·0	92	0·69	34·35	—10·43
Cochin	29·775	WNW	...	89·3	77·6	87	0·04	29·78	—6·56
Bangalore	29·636	SW	15	85·3	66·8	76	...	2·61	—1·67
Secunderabad	29·603	SW	15	93·6	75·4	70	...	1·60	—5·13
Masulipatam	29·604	NW	12	96·6	82·5	71	..	4·55	—1·75
Bellary	29·655	SW	10	92·3	75·7	71	0·04	4·38	+2·21
Cuddapah	29·635	W	G	97·7	80·9	53	...	6·41	+1·94
Madras	29·634	WNW	9	101·0	84·0	54	...	1·56	—1·83
Coimbatore	29·706	WSW	6	89·4	73·6	76	..	1·25	—0·71
Trichinopoly	29·691	WSW	7	100·6	80·3	68	...	2·63	+6·74
Negapatam	29·662	NW	7	99·2	80·5	56	...	1·96	—0·10
Colombo	29·780	SW	9	88·3	79·0	85	...	14·18	+4·76
Aden (23rd)	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...

In column "Sind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 0·95 (17·15) ; G. T. H. = 0·71 (16·47 St. G. H=0·63 (15·63) C. P. =0·48 (15·89.)

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Delhi, Bhavnagar Bangalore and Negapatam, and has changed only slightly elsewhere. Gradients are steep.

Winds are cyclonic at Raipur, Nagpur and Jubbulpore, and also in Cutch and Kathiawar and at the northerly stations in the Bombay Presidency; while they are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale in Gujarat and at Bombay, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bangalore and Neemuch, and fresh to light elsewhere.

The day temperature is from 8° to 13° in excess in Lower Sind and at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Indore, and the minimum 5° at Jacobabad. The maximum temperature varied from 111° at Jacobabad to 76° at Belgaum and the minimum from 90° at Jacobabad to 67° at Bangalore.

The sky is cloudy in almost all districts.

Heavy rain has fallen at Mangalore (4·04"), Yeraval (3.15") and Indore (2·12'), and between one and two inches at Nagpur, Goa and Karwar and nearly every other station in Bombay, Gujarat, Central India, Berar and the Central and United Provinces and along the Malabar Coast.

The storm centre which was about 70 miles to the south-south-east of Veraval yesterday has moved landwards and its centre now lies a few miles to the west or west north-west of Bhavnagar, where the abnormal deficiency amounts to about a quarter of an inch. Strong winds with heavy squalls are blowing in Gujarat and the Gulf of Cambay and on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Goa. A small area of low pressure also lies in the Central Provinces and the winds at Raipur, Jubbulpore and Nagpur are cyclonic. The weather is hence unsettled over nearly the whole country and rain is to be expected in Kathiawar, Gujarat, Central India, Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces and along the coast from Cochin to Bombay. In Rajputana, the Madras Presidency, and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency local showers are likely. On the Coromandel Coast the winds have shifted to west-north-west and the weather off that coast in the Bay appears to be squally and unsettled.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th July 1902.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ....inches	29·511
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	81·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·9
Dew Point	78·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·901
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	84·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·4
General Directions of wind.*	SSW, SW, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	426
Fall of Rain	1·85
Total fall during month	6·08
" " year	15·85
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 9th July	0·04

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

THE PIRACY CASE AT SURAT.

THE further hearing of this case was resumed on Tuesday before Mr. Wales. Police Inspector Pranshankar, instructed by Chief Constable Ruttonjee, conducted the prosecution, and the accused were represented by Mr. C. N. Ghandhi.

Mr. Girivarshankar Trilochanshankar, Customs sir karkoon, being examined, said the three men Dhedia, Mangalia, and Budhia, who swam ashore from the boat Ramprasad, came to him on 7th March with a report from the light-house "sarang" and he took down their statements. The scene of the offence was about three-quarters of a mile distant from the Hajira shore. Witness gave the fact as deposed to by Dhedia and his comrades. The other four members of the crew were still missing. His experience was that it was almost impossible to find the bodies of tide was ebbing persons thrown into the sea when the as they would be carried seawards. He had seen the boat Bhawaniprasad lying near the Atbwa bank. The colour seemed to have been taken off with a carpenter's instrument, which was most usual and done purposely to change appearance. His experience was that at the time of issue of port clearance permits the crew were sometimes fond to be giving wrong names. Notwithstanding the entry of names, it was always possible that others might get in, or out, as they liked. He produced copies of two port-clearance permits issued to the Bhawaniprasad one from Bombay in which Mungi was mentioned as the tindal and the other from Talaja, in which Sura Allana was mentioned as the tindal of the boat Bhawaniprasad.

Mr. Ruttonjee Rustomjee, Chief Constable, Surat City, said he investigated the case under a special order of the District Magistrate communicated to him by the District Superintendent of Police. He had taken down statements of several witnesses in the case, and had found that the scene of crime was about three-quarters of a mile from the Hajira shore, Dhedia and Mangalia had identified before him and a "punch" the two blankets before the Court as their property, the same being seized from the pirate boat. A wooden pully and an axe were also indentified by them as the property of their boat.

Tribhowandas Bhukandas said he consigned 152 bags of jowari and 120 bags of Halwa rice from Bombay to Lallubhai Pranvalabh and Lakhmidas Haribhai of Broach. The value of the cargo was about Rs. 1,900. The same had not reached the consignee, though it was four months since the consignment was made. He sent it in the boat Ramprasad. Witness indentified two bags out of 5 before the Court, as bearing his mark and initials of the consignee.

Atmaram Pandoo, of Chichan Tarapur, said the boat Bhawaniprasad was purchased from Lallubhai Mathuradas of Chichan through him for Rs. 375 by Sura Allana and Naya Allana. That was in the month of "Falgun" last year. He identified accused No. 1 as being Sura Allana.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to the 18th inst., to enable the witnesses from Kathiawar to appear.

A VISIT TO BAVA MALANG.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate,, disposed of the case in which one, Cowasji Dhunjibhoy Ichhapuria was charged with cheating Merwanji Rustomji Aderbad in respect of Rs. 1,200 Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Chunilal Harilal Setelwad, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Burjorjee Framji Dastur, pleader, defended the accused.

His Worship after hearing evidence said that if he believed in the story put forward by the complainant, there was no doubt that accused managed to induce complainant to give him the amount under false pretences. The only question was whether the amounts withdrawn by the complainant from his book account were paid to the accused by the complainant. Except the bare statement of the complainant there was not a scrap a evidence to show that any amount was paid by the complainant to the accused. The visit to Bava Malang, near Kalyan, could have been easily proved by calling some evidence, but no attempt had been made to call it, nor to prove the complainant's visit to Beneprasad's house with his bedding and kit to go on that visit. That complainant was an ignorant man, and was more a fool than a knave, but that circumstance would not justify the Court in putting complete reliance on the story put forward by him, which was improbable in some respects. The evidence of his brother Ardeshir did not go to prove any payment to the accused. His story may be a true one and it is quite possible that the accused taking advantage of his folly, called him to live at his own house, and there induced him to give Rs. 1,200 under the false pretentions mentioned by the complainant. The offence being not proved, he acquitted the accused.

THE BOER PRISONERS.

MESSAGE FROM THE LEADERS.

DECLARATION INSTEAD OF OATH.

THE "Ceylon Observer" says :—We are authorised to state that the following translation of a message in Dutch, received from the High Commissioner for South Africa, has been addressed by Generals Louis Botha, C de Wet and Delarey to all Boer prisoners of-war :—

Generals Louis Botha, C de Wet and Delarey to all prisoners-of-war, Officers and Burghers in and out of South Africa.

Pretoria 2—7—02. We wish you all to take notice that peace was concluded on the 31st May last on the terms and conditions as published and that all Burghers then in the field laid down their arms on terms of that peace and thereby acknowledged themselves to be British Subjects. His Majesty's Government is willing to allow any Burgher who has objections to take the oath of allegiance to sign the following declaration beginning I " (here give the names of residence station and district) agree to the form of the contract signed at Pretoria on the 31st May between my late Government and the representatives of his Majesty's Government and I acknowledge myself to be a subject of King Edward the Seventh and I promise to bear him, his heirs and successors strict allegiance according to law.—End of declaration". We advise you all who have not already taken the oath of allegiance to sign this declaration whereby you will, as soon as arrangements can be made, be canveyad to your homes.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Masconomo, 2,738 tons, Captain S Tomley, sailed yesterday, for Antwerp, with a general cargo and Mr Donoldson as a passenger.

THE steamer Leuctra, 1,949 tons, Captain A Grant, sailed yesterday, for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo and Mr H E Talmage and Mr M L Talmage as passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Henry Balckow 639 tons, Captain F DeLorne, arrived in harbour yesterday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R Rickford, will sail to-day, for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and Mr G B Gunna, 1 native and 18 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Palitana, 1,933 tons, Captain W Lemarchand, will sail to-day, for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and Lieut S G Wheeler, Asst Surgn G R Chamarett, wife and 4 children and 50 deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's steamer Chusan, 2,852 tons, Captain C L Daniel, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening, from Shanghai, 17th June, via intermediate ports and Colombo, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Borne, Mr Moir, and Mr Bhagat.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 7th July 1902, should be regarded as a full weather working day, and Tuesday 8th idem as a half working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

STORM WARNING.

Storm Signal.—Storm in Kathiawar is almost unchanged in position and strong westerly winds continuel off Kathiawar Coast.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

* H M S Magdala	Capt G H Hewett, R N	Turret Ship
H M S Pomone	Comdr H Jones, R N	Cruiser
H M S Cossack	Comdr M G Cartwright, R N	Cruiser
* Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N	——
* Do No 102	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N	——
* Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N	——
* 4 Torpedo Boats	....	——
R I M S Canning	Comdr R W W Gordon	In. Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming, R N	Surveying St.
R I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr Gibson	Indian Marine
Margaritta	Capt Baddeley	Madras Pearl Fishery

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Amphitrite	Capt C Windham	Cruiser

IN PRINCE'S DOCK.

H M S Abyssinia	Turret-ship
Tenasserim	Receiving Hulk

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 9.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Chindwara	1402	McLean			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Ellora	1494	Cunningham			M M & Co
Aljofar (Schr)	66	Nacoda			D Anandjee
Terrier	1008	Kampjard	Bangkok		R Steuart&Co
Vedra	2622	Prout			E Latham&Co
Ockenfels	2314	Baltimann			Glade & Co
Thorndale	1971	McDonald			M M & Co
Chusan	2852	Daniel			P & O S N Co
Henry Bolckow	639	DeLorne			B & P S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Macnab	1412	Sheriffs	Madras	13-7	F Muir & Co
B	Pachumba	545	Rickford	P Gulf	9-7	M M & Co
G	Assyria	969	Alton	P Gulf	17-7	M M & Co
K	Moshtari	1110	Little	Jeddah	11-7	B & P S N Co
L	Bahaduri	829	Fukera			Shep'd & Co
P	Mohammadi	1292	Galley	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
Q	Naderi	1679	Little	Jeddah	11-7	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed,	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
3	Capri	2718	Pietro	China	17-7	F R S N Co
5	Mazagon	3279	Phillips	China	17-7	P & O S N Co
9	City of Venice	2 29	Knaut	Karachi	15-7	K N & Co
10 & 11	Hispania	2713	Hamilton	Liverpool	10-7	W&A G&Co
12&13	Coromandel	2783	Bennett	London	12-7	P & O Co
15	Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Karachi	11-7	M M & Co
16	Palitana	1934	Marchand	Zanzibar	10-7	M & M Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Umballa	3600	Hugill	M M & Co

P & O DRY DOCK.

Oriental	5085	Tillard	P & O S N Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Chusan s	Daniel	Shanghai, June 17
9	Henry Bolckow s	De Lorne	Busreh, June 19

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	E Franz Ferdinand s	Martinolich	Calcutta
	Masconome s	Tomley	Antwerp
	Leuctra s	Grant	Marseilles, &c

THE following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Pachumba, Rickford, for Persian Gulf
" Palitana, Lemarchand, for Zanzibar, &c

THE following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer City of Venice, for Karachi and Liverpool
" Thorndale, for Hamburg, Havre, &c
" Chusan, for China
" Capri, for China, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

July 5—Str. Tactician, Jeffreys, Liverpool 6th June.

DEPARTURES.

July 5—Strs. Nuddea, Dupleix, Turbo, Marquis Bacquehem and Indra.
July 6—Strs. Loch Tay and Kapurthala.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Arrived from
5	Den of Ogilo	Calcutta
5	Khandalla	
7	Pongola	Calcutta
7	Dupleix	Calcutta
7	Goorkha	Calcutta

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 8.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. s. s. Egypt arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 8.

The N. L. Steamer Hamburg from China arrived.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marquis Bacquehem sailed from Madras for Bombay on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

The P and O. Company's s. s. Nankin extra left Penang for Bombay on the 9th instant.

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 9.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—53 cases confectionery, Khimjee Odhowjee and Co. Clan Sutherland s—3 butts whisky, Phipson and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—250 boxes bar soap, A H R Moola ; 250 boxes bar soap, A S Adam.

FROM LONDON.

Massilia s—35 cases wine and 96 cases gin, D Cowasjee ; 33 cases provision, &c, B Nuzerally ; 22 cases provision, Minocher Kooka and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—23 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales buffalo pickers, P Heerjee and Co ; 1,000 cwt cotton seed, E Oomersey ; 450 cwt myrabollums, J Hurchund ; 5 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Coromandle s—8 cwt cardamum seed, S Bhimjee ; 170 cwt turmeric, S Megjee ; 28 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co ; 11 bales hides, Tyabjee and Co ; 16 cases brassware, Ardshir and Byramjee ; 68 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons ; 43 cwt deer horns, V Vaya ; 81 lbs tortoise shell, N Meani and Co ; 2 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 2000 cwt mawra seed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Coromandel s—601 cwt myrabollams, D Balcrishna and Co ; 500 cwt myrabollams, J Hurchund ; 220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers

FOR NEW YORK

Coromandel s—5 bales carpet, 100 rolls matting, 15 bundles door mats, and 25 bales coir yarns, R S N Talati and Co ; 13 bales carpets, Alliance Bank of Simla.

FOR GENOA.

Leuctra s—2000 cwt rapeseed, N Khairaz and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Mazagon s—132 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 652 bales cotton, Mitsui Y Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Mazagon s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers,

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mazagon s—200 bales cotton, Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG

Mazagon s—100 bales twist, F Hormusjee and Co ; 73 cwt sharkfins, M H Meraly ; 64 cwt gum, A H Mowjee and Co

Chusan s—100 bales twist, F Hormusjee and Co ; 1,855 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 700 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

Capri s—1500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co ; 783 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co ; 2000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan —300 bales twist Silas E Sassoon and Co ; 450 bales twist N J Abraham and Co ; 200 bales twist J David, 1000 bales twist R S N Talati and Co 145 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co ; 3 0 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co ; 3000 bales twist David Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales twist A E J Abraham

"LALIMLI"
TRAVELLING RUGS
(with fringed ends)
90 inches by 60 inches.

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OF THE
FINEST QUALITY OF WOOL
are now offered at the
SPECIAL PRICE
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CAMPBELL,
FRASER (Lovat or red),
FRASER (Hunting),
GORDON,
GRAHAM, (Montrose),
GUNN,
KER,
LAMOND,
MACDONALD,
MACFARLANE,
MACINTOSH,
MACKENZIE,
MACLAREN,
MACPHERSON,
ROBERTSON,
STEWART (Old),
URQUHART.

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MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,
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HENRY S. KING & CO.

TO EFFECT
A
SPEEDY SALE
We have made a further REDUCTION in the price of
ART SERGES
and are now offering the same
AT 12 ANNAS PER YARD
for DOUBLE WIDTH.
Several Hundred pieces to select from.

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Special Regimental Patterns Matched.

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COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

NOTICE.

UNDERSIGNED will receive TENDERS subject to conditions separately published for the PURCHASE of FOREST COUPES for the year 1902-1903, in Salsette, Kalyan, Bhiwandi, Shahapur and Murbad Ranges of the South Thana Division, on FRIDAY, the 1st August, 1902, between 12 and 2 p.m., at the Forest Kutcherry at Thana.

Each Tender should be accompanied by a Treasury remittance receipt for Rs. 200 payable as earnest money in respect of each coupe, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000.

E. H. MADAN,
Divisional Forest Officer, South Thana.
Camp Thana, 3rd July, 1902.

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GRAND
PIANOFORTES.
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OF
THESE MAGNIFICENT
INSTRUMENTS.

This new model of Piano combines the portability of an Upright or Square Piano with the FULNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a GRAND PIANOFORTE THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO is the SMALLEST GRAND PIANO now made by Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE to supersede the well known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now discontinued to build.

CASH RS. 1,200.
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For 12 months, Rs. 109 per month.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1902.

EDUCATION BY NEWSPAPER.

MR. S. S. Thorburn, in one of his peculiarly happy moments after listening to the reading, before the East Indian Association, of a paper dealing with the educational system in India, took part in the discussion. He had not thought much of the subject beforehand, and he confesses that during his Indian service he had nothing to do with newspapers and very little with education. His suggestions, therefore, were invaluable. We suppose it was inspiration, divine afflatus—call it what you will—which impelled him to remark that as Indian boys left school very young and subsequently had none of the means enjoyed by their English brothers for after-school self-instruction, it might be well if Government were to start cheap state-aided newspapers in every province, and thus give young India the opportunity, hitherto denied to it, of developing into good citizens of the Empire. Mr. Thorburn has hitherto posed, and delighted to pose, as a friend of the native yet the only inference to be drawn from this observation is that young India, under existing conditions, cannot and does not develop into good citizens. If an enemy had said this thing then might they have borne it, but Mr. Thorburn, their companion, their guide, their own familiar friend! Mr. Thorburn's plea is that he knew nothing either about newspapers or education, so possibly he only knows young India as a meaningless expression, and it is middle-aged or perhaps senile India with whom he claims to have secured sympathy. But then Mr. Thorburn's methods were always uncommon. For example his idea is that the only possible way to make any lasting impression on our wild hill-neighbours, and the only way to gain their respect is, to knock down first, and then when prostrate to raise them up and treat them with firm and generous kindness. He proposes to follow pretty much the same lines of procedure with regard to young India. He insults them first and then politely offers them a newspaper,—which, not he, but his neighbour has paid for. Mr. Thorburn admits that he made the suggestion on the spur of the moment and was very much taken aback when he was asked to expand his idea into a paper. That was a passing attack of modesty, similar to one which visited the same gentleman when he started to write a book on our Asiatic neighbours, and perhaps to that which led him at Simla to criticise the conduct of the Tirah Campaign.

Every newspaper is more or less an educational agency. It preaches to a larger congregation than any Bishop or priest, addresses a larger audience than any professor or lecturer and on a wider diversity of subjects. it gives the reader views of his Majesty's Ministers on the subject of treaties, and the views of members of Parliament of one another. It tells them of the wickedness of the world and how to avoid it, and even if it does publish the "latest sportin' and bettin'", the malignant influence of that column is, as often as not, more than counterbalanced by extracts from the sermons of De Witt Talmage, the late Mr. Spurgeon or the provincial prelate on some special occasion. The performances of fasting fakirs and miscellaneous mullahs outweigh the stories of criminal careers recounted in police court paragraphs, while here and there the reader finds the latest official appointments and the explanation of the most recent Government orders as to the payment of land revenue, mixed up with trade and scientific notes. Yet Mr. Thorburn would have a state-aided newspaper, instead of a newspaper-aided state, and asks that Government shall put its hand into its pocket to destroy the private enterprise and uproot the vested interests of those who are in reality Government's best and only lasting friends. State-aided journals are at the best an iniquity. They destroy public opinion, and over-zealous conductors frequently do more mischief than the most ignorant low-caste scribe could ever hope to achieve. Young India may start in life with a grievance as Mr. Thorburn says, and he may be justified in asking "why did Government educate him on Western lines if the end of it was to be a full brain and an empty stomach" ? But surely Mr. Thorburn does not mean to fill the "aching void" with his cheap newspapers. Goats and elephants have been known as subjects on which to try the experiment, but we have the authority of an eminent veterinary surgeon for the assurance that rags, straw, wood-pulp and printer's ink, mixed in whatever proportions, form anything but wholesome diet. Regarding the prospect of the state-aided journal driving out the gutter press, which still flourishes, despite prosecutions, fines and imprisonments, we should have little hope for its success. Rural India may be illiterate, inarticulate, a negligible quantity, but the man with a grievance may know enough to make capital out of the collisions of sentiment, unfortunate incidents, and public scandals, which sometimes occur. Mr. Thorburn's newspapers would have none of them, and the man with an occidental training and an oriental interior, with an English education and a knowledge of the sort of mental pabulum his compatriots like best, would be able to serve it up to their taste and would do so. He would out with them in an "extra-special" at one-pice, and the ground would be cut from under the feet of Mr. Thorburn's "Tin Trumpet of Truth".

A very large proportion of what Mr. Thorburn writes of the press of this country, especially with regard to the native press, recalls his preliminary admission. He has a crude, a very crude idea of how it is all done, and we agree with him that his promise to write on the subject was a rash undertaking. When he says that certain leaders and letters which Government held to be seditious would probably have been regarded by Irish patriots as respectful if not obsequious, Mr. Thorburn does not write with the seriousness we are entitled to expect of him. What may be overlooked as frothy extravagance in England is not accounted dangerous incitement to violence in India. Newspapers in this country have as much liberty as in any other country. Mr. Thorburn thinks not, and thinks that though the war of speech ends in speech in England or in an action for slander, in this country it would end in insurrection. The native is not so ignorant as to be unable to appreciate the inutility of an attempt to rebel, or of the terrible consequences which would follow insurrection. It is right that seditious writings should be promptly punished, but to say that sedition is less generously interpreted here than elsewhere in the British Empire is to fall into error. There is need to keep the curb on many native editors, a necessity which will remain until the education of the readers of their newspapers has advanced to the pitch that they demand a change in the editorial chair. Education by newspaper proceeds apace—a fact Mr. Thorburn would have recognised had he taken time to study his subject. But the scheme he propounds is not worthy of serious consideration, and not one of those which are ever likely to be put into practice. If it were tried, it would mean the outlay of much money without any practical result for good.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON CRISIS.

For a considerable time past the Lancashire cotton industry has been in a failing condition and no immediate prospect of recovery is held out. The trade seems to have been suffering from a deficit of raw material, and, paradoxical as it may seem, a surplus out-put. A correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian puts the matter in a very lucid form, and makes some suggestions which appear to be at least worthy of consideration. He states that at the present time it is absolutely impossible for a cotton-spinner to make a profit, and exceedingly difficult not to work at a loss. He lays the whole blame to the fact that the increase of spindles throughout the world has more than overtaken the world's supply of raw material. The price of cotton, which about two years ago stood at 3 1-8d reached 8d last year, and now stands at about 5 1-8d. What makes the out-look all the worse for the industry is the fact that several months have still to pass before the advent of a new crop. Short time has been run in all the factories, and the supply of cotton has increased, but conditions have steadily become worse, and prospects of relief in the near future are but faint, for it is computed that there will be no increase in the supply from America next year, although mills in Great Britain and the United States are increasing at an alarming rate. Some little relief might accrue from a good monsoon in India ; but at the same time it must be borne in mind that American planters supply more than four-fifths of the demand of the Lancashire mills. What the "Manchester Guardian's" correspondent fears most is that the manipulation of the American supply may be taken over by a trust. This would mean a serious catastrophe to Lancashire, Recently Lancashire cotton-spinners have combined to form a Protective Association, but there seems to be a fear that this body has not commenced operations on right lines. There is no doubt that the promoters are in earnest, but there is a serious doubt as to whether their efforts will have the desired results. The correspondent already alluded to, who by the way is a well-known cotton manufacturer himself, says of the Association : "There is too much of the nature of investment about it, of raising capital and a guarantee fund to be spent in buying land and growing cotton rather than in devoting its energies and influence to the promotion of the growth of cotton in all portions of the cotton belt by persuading and encouraging others to do the growing" His idea is that a committee should be formed to be called, "The Committee for Promoting Cotton Growing", and to be thoroughly representative of the Lancashire trade. Its business, he adds, should be to put itself into friendly communication with all the consuls and official representatives of Great Britain wherever the climate was suitable for the growing of cotton, and to ask for their sympathy, influence, and aid. Wherever necessary he would have this association bring pressure to bear either through the British Government, or otherwise, to encourage the planting of a few acres for the growing of samples; and in regard to British colonies he seems to think that Government subsidies should be forthcoming. This scheme seems to have a good deal of merit in it, but its operations could not make themselves felt in Lancashire for quite a long period. After all, what Lancashire spinners want is immediate relief. A message received yesterday indicates that the crisis is becoming serious. "The trade", says the telegram, "regards a heavy reduction in the out-put as the only solution". This means short time in all the mills; scanty wages for the operatives, and perhaps distress among a large part of the industrial population of Lancashire. The Lancashire cotton trade has passed through many vicissitudes, and the present crisis appears to indicate the low-water mark. If company in distress could afford any consolation, they have plenty of that. German spinners are also trying to stave off a period of misfortune ; American mills are crying out also at ill-luck; Bombay and Indian mills generally have been for a long time under a cloud. From such a general depression one would imagine that a reaction was bound to come about naturally. If, as seems to be the feeling, the out-put is too great, then the number of spindles must inevitably decrease, in order to conform to the law of supply and demand.

THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

SIR HARRY JOHNSTON has published in two large volumes a monumental work on the Uganda Protectorate. It is a valuable record describing the physical features, the people, the flora and the fauna of a region which presents remarkably varied aspects of nature. The work is of great scientific interest affording as it does information regarding forms and customs, which the advance of civilization is only too likely to improve out of existence. For this reason the photographs of the human types inhabiting the Protectorate with which the volumes are furnished, are of inestimable value in the study of man. Under the influence of the white man, the educated African and the Indian immigrant, Uganda is undergoing a change in which the main feature is a rapid unification of language and culture. But in its natural state the region of the Protectorate has a wonderful variety. Sir Harry Johnston tells us that it contains nearly all the wonders, most of the extremes, the most signal beauties and some of the horrors of the Dark Continent. Its human types include the Pygmies of the Congo forest and the Semleki valley in the west, the low, the prognathous simian types who haunt the Elgon forest on the east, the wiry nomad Andorobo, only a few stages higher, who eat raw flesh and lap up the water of a stream in the manner of a handless beast ; the good-looking naked Masai ; the Bantu types, of whom the Christianised people of Uganda itself are the chief ; the Bahima who have a mixture of Hamite blood ; the naked Nile tribes and the gigantic Turkana. Of the Pygmies we are told there are two types, one black and the other reddish. They have long upper lips, very broad noses, weak chins and feeble necks. They seem to have no language of their own, but speak a "pidgin" version of that of the big Negro tribes they may be located near. The scenery, too, is varied, comprising the greatest of African lakes and rivers, the mysterious Mountanis of the Moon, whose tops are snow-capped, dense tracts of forest, bare deserts and vast marshes. There are plateaus where the climate and conditions are suitable for Europeans. The fauna is as varied as it is extraordinary ; it includes the strange okapi and the five horned giraffe, unusually long horned rhinoceroses and elephants with the biggest tusks. There are strange plants and strange birds, among the latter being such freaks as the "whale headed storks". The Protectorate is a Paradise for the big game hunter but it has been necessary to impose restrictions on his activity. In an interesting chapter on the commercial prospects of the region Sir Harry Johnston hopefully discusses its future. He thinks the expenditure of eight and a half millions on the territory should not be regarded as too high a price for having put an end to a colossal wastage of human life and incalculable cruelties and sufferings caused by savage wars and slave raiding, and for having given to large populations the order and peace by which alone they can develop. As necessary for this development he looks to the fusion of the native races and the formation of a great Negro state in the unhealthier territories, directed by white men. On the healthy Navdi plateau, he believes, there might coexist a white colony of half a million persons. Whether this condition of things will ever come to pass, may be regarded as doubtful ; but no man knoweth what the future of this region may be.

IT will clear up some misapprehension which appears to exist, to state definitely that it is the intention of the Government to invite to the Coronation Durbar at Delhi all European and Eurasian veterans who were present at the siege of Delhi and the defence and relief of Lucknow. The Local Governments have been asked to furnish the Military Department with lists of such veterans.

WE understand that the Government of India is arranging to obtain a loan of forty picked elephants available in India for the Viceregal procession during the Delhi Durbar. Some seven of the number will probably be got in the United Provinces. The charges of up-keep of the animals will be borne by the Government.

A LONG communication addressed to the Boer prisoners in India, and signed by De Wet and other Boer leaders, has been received, stating the terms of peace and bidding the Boers in India to acknowledge cheerfully their allegiance to the British Throne. The communication in question is in the Dutch language, and its genuineness will be obvious to every Boer in the country. The communication will be circulated in all Boer Camps. An English translation is being prepared for the benefit of those Boer prisoners who may not happen to be well up in Dutch.

THE opinions of the Provincial Governments on the Bill for revising the Indian Civil Procedure Code, which was introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council last cold weather, are to be sent in by the 1st September next. By that time the Local Administrations will have had about nine months in which to receive and digest the opinions of the various bodies consulted, none too long a period, having regard to the multiplicity and variety of the controversial points involved. It is hoped that by making an early start at Calcutta in November, the Select Committee on the Bill will be able to complete its work in time to permit of the Bill being passed before the end of the Calcutta Legislative Session; but should unforseen points of difficulty arise in the course of the discussion, it is quite possible that a further reference may have to be made to the Local Governments, in which case the delay may be considerable.

PRIVATE visitors to the Delhi Coronation Durbar will be scared at the rates the Delhi hotels are quoting for accommodation during the ten days the Durbar will last. The most moderate charges vary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per day, half of which must be paid at the time the accommodation is engaged, and the balance immediately on arrival at Delhi. The hotel proprietors are evidently taking no risks whatever ; let us hope, therefore, that their enterprise will be rewarded. As a rule, however, these attempts to exploit the public generally overreach themselves. The men to whom money is a consideration keep away ; and those to whom the cost is a matter of secondary importance are influential enough to find accommodation elsewhere. In this particular instance those who have been prudent enough to secure places in the Stranger's Camp will have reason to congratulate themselves, for, we have no doubt, they will find it a good deal cheaper than the rates the hotels are now quoting.

GIBBON had quite an Englishman's enthusiasm for the claims long descent, but he was an advocate of the aristocracy of genius first. That is what throws so much interest around his reference to Fielding's connection with the Austrian royal house, and his prophecy that "Tom Jones" would outlast the Habsburgs. It was his family connection with Gibbon that was one of the late Lord Acton's points of pride, and his ancestors, by long military and other service in different countries, laid the foundation of their descendant's amazing knowledge of European affairs. Perhaps another of his secret gratifications was that he was once consulted by Queen Victoria on an important foreign matter and he was not found wanting.

STORIES OF THE PEACE.

DE WET AND DELAREY TELL TALES IN PRAISE OF KITCHENER.

UNDOUBTEDLY one of the most exceptional features of this exceptional war against the Boer Republics, or perhaps of any struggle ever recorded in the pages of history, has been the manner in which the vanquished side has accepted the verdict of battle.

How, then, is it possible for any but the most jaundiced intelligence any further to maintain that the peace of South Africa has aught to fear from the bitterness of futures generations when the generation which has itself been the one to experience the bitterness of a lost cause has welcomed in so cheerful and manly a spirit the final disappearance of ambitions for which it has shed so much of its blood!

How much of this happy event is attributable to the personality of Lord Kitchener is now becoming manifest, and touching this, writes a correspondent of the "Daily Express". I am able to adduce the extremely interesting testimony of an officer who was placed in close touch with the Boer leaders during their pourparlers with the Commander-in-Chief.

They were no ordinary qualities which stirred the phlegmatic and reticent Boers to a display of wild enthusiasm in the presence of the man who had borne down their resistance in the field. Stern foe as he had been to them, his generous and chivalrous bearing in the hour of his final triumph exerted a powerful influence upon their ultimate decision to have done with war.

KITCHENER'S WAY.

The officer referred to above had many conversations with the Boer leaders during the period of the late negotiations, especially with De Wet and Delarey, who exhibited no reticence on the subject of many of their attempts to get better terms from the Commander-in-Chief.

General Delarey described one of his interviews with Lord Kitchener, in which he made an earnest endeavour to obtain an armistice during the progress of the negotiations.

"I told him," said Delarey, "that I considered it extremely unfair for his columns to gallop about the country after my commandoes while I was here to discuss the possibility of a peaceful understanding with your people. My men were deprived of their leader, and placed at an unfair disadvantage.

"It was no good, though," continued the Boer general "Kitchener turned to me and replied :

"'General Delarey, I am not aware that anyone asked you to come in. You can go out again to-morrow if you like."

Lord Kitchener, it seems, whenever it was necessary to make it clear that he held the whip hand never hesitated to do so, but invariably employed a kindly and considerate manner, and never once in so doing hurt the susceptibilities of his beaten foes, or wounded their armour propre. No one is more emphatic on this subject than those who on many points, found him quite unbending at Vereeniging and Pretoria.

They were well aware they were asking more than they had any right to expect, and when he rejected their demands with a sort of iron geniality, they often laughed over the telling of them afterwards.

A NEAT REPLY.

For instance, Christian De Wet seemed thoroughly to enjoy describing how he tackled the man of Khartoum over the continuance of our occupation of the country with a large military force, which, he protested, would be an undesirable charge on the resources of the country, and a handicap to its speedy development.

"I told him," said De Wet, "that I must stipulate for the withdrawal of the whole of your army at the earliest possible date after the signature of peace. Kitchener's only reply was :—

"'Don't be childish."

The fact that the Boer leader could tell a story of this kind and laugh at it as a throughly good joke, illustrative of the attempt and failure to get over the British Commander-in-Chief, is excellent evidence of the spirit in which Boer and Briton will henceforth live together. Indeed, Kitchener's iron inflexibility on essential points has been one of the main causes of the unbounded admiration which the Boers are never tired of expressing for the British leader.

"While De Wet was with us, during the peace negoriations," says my informant, "he showed himself a most genial sportsman. Nothing pleased him more than to join in a rough and tumble game of football with officers and men alike, and he has become a tremendous first favourite.

"I had many a talk with him about the recent operations, and in touching upon the subject of the cattle drives through the blockhouse entanglements he made a strange statement which will give the coup de grace to one romance long associated with his name. He declared that on neither occasion when he was reported to have broken through in this ingenious fashion was he present—a statement which, as I told him, was very comforting to me personally, as I at the time occupied one of the blockhouses thought responsible for his escape from capture.

"It is only justice to the late enemy, when so much feeling has been aroused during the course of the struggle by violations of the customs of civilised warfare, to leave nothing unsaid which may possibly tend to lessen the culpability of our opponents in any respect. Perhaps nothing has given rise to so much indignation as the murder of Liuntenant Miers, of the Somersets, who was in command of a party of South African Constabulary in the Orange Free State. It will be remembered that Lientenant Miers went out alone to confer with some Boers who had approached his post, and was shot dead within sight of his men.

CLEARING A SCANDAL.

"The murder of this splendid and enthusiastic young officer was a dastardly act to which I should not have referred again at this juncture had not certain circumstances come to my knowledge which, while not in any way excusing the commission of the deed, show that the feeling of exasperation leading up to it had a very legitimate origin.

"The commando to which the murderers belonged had been in treaty for surrender, and were directed to come in at Miers post. Instead, however, of Miers being informed of this arrangement he was left in complete ignorance of what he should have been on the look-out for. Consequently, on the approach of the Boer commando at the time agreed upon he set his men in array and gave it a particularly warm reception. The Boers retired with considerable loss and furious at what seemed to them like a piece of deliberate treachery, It was in revenge for this that poor Miers was lured to his death, a victim of a piece of culpable negligence on the part of some brilliant member of our British staff."

To turn to pleasanter matters one is better able to understand Mr. Kruger's decision to return no more to South Africa when one learns the things that are being said of him and his "Doctor" by the men who are now singing "God save the King" and "Rule, Britannia." He is well advised to avoid an encounter with those whom he so basely deserted in their hour of need.

It is said that he and his Hollander Doctor are hoping, in alliance with German haters of England, to initiate a new agitation against British rule in South Africa. "The Hollander rat", as a burgher well said "overestimates his power and influence. By none is he more hated and despised than by the Dutch of the late Republics whom he robbed."

It will be well for the Germans to realise at once that for the present they are a discredited race in South Africa, and that any attempt to spit their venom there will be attended with as fatal results to their objects and their agents among the Boer fighting men who have sworn allegiance to King Edward, at the heart of the Empire itself.

Well would it be if the world could have heard the cheers which greeted Lord Kitchener's words to the Boers at Vereeniging—that he was "glad to get so many grand men."

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN is to be presented with a unique memento of recent South African history. It takes the form of a clock mounted on a stand, and has been made by Mr. Gerrans, of Mafeking. The materials are the base of a Long Tom shell, the nose of one of the seven-pounder shells taken by the Boers from Dr. Jameson, used against us at Mafeking, the casing of a Boer shrapnel shell, and Mauser cartridges.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING'S HEALTH.

PROGRESS UNINTERRUPTED.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The progress in the King's recovery is uninterrupted. He sleeps well and is gaining strength. The wound is slowly healing.

THE CORONATION.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Reuter understands that His Majesty the King himself is pressing forward the Coronation.

His Majesty may possibly pass a short time previously on his yacht, but will not leave London for a long period, until the Coronation is over.

THE CAPE PARLIAMENT.

The Cape Parliament has been summoned to meet on 20th August.

THE ACCIDENT TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

COLONIAL SECRETARY STILL IN HOSPITAL.

Mr. Chamberlain is still in the hospital. His engagements have been cancelled.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Mr. Chamberlain is progressing satisfactorily, and is expected to leave the hospital to-day.

VISCOUNT KITCHENER'S RETURN.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Viscount Kitchener arrives at Paddington station, on Saturday.

He lunches with the Prince of Wales at St. James Palace.

Most of the papers have eulogistic articles on Lord Kitchener.

BANQUET TO LORD ROBERTS.

The Graduates of the Irish Universities have banqueted Earl Roberts in London and presented him with a silver cup. This is the first personal tribute he has accepted since his return.

THE DELHI DURBAR

COMMENTS BY THE "STANDARD".

The "Standard", in a leading article on the approaching Durbar at Delhi, says that the Viceroy is engaged on a repetition of what a quarter of a century ago, was regarded as a questionable experiment.

Deference to the native tastes in the matter of display is now accepted as a sound precedent, which has been developed on lines promising greater benefit than Lord Lytton had contemplated.

PRINCE KOMATSU.

Prince Komatsu has inspected the French Military Academy at St. Cyr.

THE ADMIRALTY AND MR. MORGAN.

LONDON JULY, 8

Mr. Arnold-Forster, speaking in the House of Commons, said that Mr. Morgan's offer on behalf of the Shipping Combination, to place ships at the disposal of the Admiralty for the next fifty years has not yet been accepted, because it will only be treated in relation to the British shipping generally. The offer is being very carefully considered.

Mr. Arnold-Forster further said that he would make a general statement as soon as possible.

THE COTTON CRISIS IN LANCASHIRE.

RESTRICTION OF OUTPUT NECESSARY.

The Cotton crisis in Lancashire is becoming more acute.

The trade regards a heavy reduction in the output as the only solution.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM.

The Crown-Prince of Siam has arrived at Paris and was received by President Loubet.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK'S SON.

The Earl of Arundel and Surrey, the Duke of Norfolk's only son, is dead.

THE JOHANNESBURG LABOUR MARKET.

EMPLOYMENT FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 9.

An "Englishman's" special cablegram, dated London the 8th instant, says :—

The "Times" publishes a telegram from its Johannesburg correspondent, stating that owing to the insufficient supply of native labour, it is proposed as an experiment to employ discharged soldiers.

A BOER HISTORY OF THE WAR.

LEADERS TO COLLABORATE.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent cables :—Louis Botha is arranging with De Wet and other Boer leaders to write an official history of the war.

BRITISH CLIMATIC SAMPLES.

WEATHER NOW HOT.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent states :—There has been another change in the weather, which is now oppressively hot.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT TO INDIA.

TENTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS.

The "Englishman" states that tentative arrangements are being made in India for the Prince and Princes of Wales's reception in December.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 9.

The "Simla News" understands that a day will be fixed for thanksgiving services on the recovery of his Majesty the King, which will be observed as a public holiday.

33rd BURMA LIGHT INFANTRY.

GOES TO CHINA.

It has now been decided that the 33rd Burma Light Infantry shall proceed to China. The medical objections raised against the inclusion of this regiment in the China Reliefs, having since been removed.

RE-ADJUSTMENT OF TONNAGE OF VESSELS.

TO ENSURE EQUAL DISTRIBUTION.

AMONG THE PILOT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA, JULY 9.

In order to avoid detention to vessels and to ensure more equable distribution in their number among the members of the pilot service, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the time has arrived to readjust the tonnage of the several grades. Accordingly His Honour has decided that the following scale shall be observed until further orders :—

Branch pilots above 3,000 tons, senior master pilots from over 1,600 to 3,000 tons, junior master, pilots from over 1,600 to 2,600 tons, mate pilots up to 1,600 tons.

RESULT OF ALLOTMENT OF NEW INDIAN LOAN.

The result of the allotment of the one and-a-half crores of the Government of India loan announced on the 9th ultimo, is as follows :—aggregate amount of tenders Rs. 4,47,72,300, minimum rate of accepted tenders Rs. 97-9-0 ; tenders at that rate received per cent. 82'83. Total amount of accepted tenders Rs. 1,50,00,000, total amount to be received by the Government Rs. 1,46,42,35-4-1-0 average rate at which loan issued 97-9-10'2.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A RAILWAY GUARD.

POONA, JULY 9.

William White, head passenger guard on the G. I. P. Railway, died suddenly last night from heart disease. He brought the afternoon train and was booked to take the night train. He went to the guard's room and having taken a meal retired to rest. About 9-16 last night he was roused for duty, and on being awakened he was seized with illness. Two other guards who were present took him to the Sassoon Hospital, but he died on way. The deceased had recently been treated in the European General Hospital, Bombay.

An inquest was held, and a verdict of death from heart disease was recorded.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant Smith, Quarter-master, 1st West Yorkshires, is permitted to retire on pension.

Major Battiscombe, 9th Bombay Infantry, officiates, Second-in-Command, 1st Bombay Grenadiers.

Major Ayerst, 20th Bombay Infantry, officiates Second-in-Command, 14th Bombay Infantry.

The Brigadier-General commanding regrets to announce the death of First-class Assistant Surgeon J. C. Braganza of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, which took place at the St. George's Hospital on Monday evening from an affection of the liver. He was burried at Sewry Cemetery on Tuesday evening with military honors.

Major General-Meiklijohn's tenure as second class District Commandant expires at the end of the current month but he continues thereafter to officiate in the Oudh Command vice General Gaslee on leave.

Major Hoghton, D A. A. G., Bombay, has three months leave from the 18th instant.

Major-General Sir R. Hart, V. C., K. C. B., Commanding Quetta District, proceeds Home on ninety days' privilege leave shortly.

During the absence of Brigadier-General P. J. Maitland on sixty days' privilege leave, Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Hicks, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Commands the Aden District.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, JULY 8.—McLaughlin, Lt, Bo., 2nd Con. Rangers, Language Examination, from Ahmednagar.

Peyton, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd Con. Rangers, Language Examination, from Ahmednagar.

Macdonald, Col, Bo R E, Language Examination, from Poona.

Smythe, Lt, Ms, 1st R Warwick Regt, on retirement, from Belgaum.

Bagnall, Major, Ms, D A A G M, on leave, from Ootacamund.

Camphelt, Major, Ms, R A, on exchange, from England.

Barry, Capt, Ms, S & T Corps, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES, JULY 8.—Barry, Capt, Ms. S & T Corps, from leave, to Bangalore.

Bagnall, Major, Ms, D A A G, for M., on leave, to England.

Knight, Vety Capt, Ms, A V D, on leave, to England.

Tristram, Capt, Bo, D. I. Force, on leave, to Poona.

Bowring, Lt, Punj, 1st Dorset Regt, on transfer, to Ferezepore.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bolama interrupted.

Cable Mozambique, Majunga interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier.

Communication Saigon Bangkok imperfect.

Cables Dominique, Martinique, St. Lucia, Martinique Guadalaupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenade interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Cable Fort De, France, Puerto, Plata restored establishing communication with Martinique via the Northern Cables.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 9th July, 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	0	0	0 p.m	0	0
Teheran	9	2	10 p.m.	0	17
Suez	9	2	50 p.m.	0	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 9th July, 1902.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	31	0	1
„ Karachi	0	11	0	2
„ Madras	0	45	0	4

COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE.

INTO QUESTION OF THE POLICE.

OF BRITISH INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 9.

The appointment of a committee is notified to inquire into the whole question of the police in British India including pay, organisation, and control. It is to be composed of Mr. Fraser, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, as president, and Justice Candy of Bombay High Court, Maharajah Darbhanga, the Hon. Srinavasa Raghawa Aiyangar of Madras Council, Lieut.-Col. Montgomery of the Punjab Council, Mr. Colwin, Barrister of Allahabad, and Mr. Hankin, Inspector-General of Police, Hydrabad, as members, with Mr. Stuart, Inspector-General of Police, Madras, as secretary.

A local member for each province also will be appointed to sit with the commission when it visits the province he represents.

The commission is to assemble on the 15th October, and meanwhile the local Governments which have not already done so, are instructed to appoint each a committee ; consisting of a sessions judge and a district superintendent of police to prepare a case for the province, to be presented to the commission, also to take preliminary evidence. This applies to Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces and the Punjab, (but not Bengal which has already carried out the necessary enquiries). Other provinces will nominate a district magistrate and assistant district superintendent of police for this purpose.

The commission will correspond directly with local Governments, and the general enquiry will be public.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF THE TRANSVAAL.

London, June 23rd :—At Pretoria, on Saturday, in the presence of a large and representative assembly, the letters patent describing the constitution of the new colony were read.

Lord Milner then read the commission, appointing him to several offices, including that of Governor. He then took the oath, and subsequently administered the oaths to the members of the Executive Council, including Mr. Davidson, who has been appointed Colonial Secretary, and Mr. P. Duncan, who will continue to act as treasurer.

Three cheers were given for the King and for the Governor.

HOOLIGANISM IN LONDON.

THE MURDER OF MR. SPICER.

London, June 23rd.—The murder took place recently in a London Street, of Murray Spicer, who was set upon by a gang of ruffians known as "Hooligans," as they are called, and fatally assaulted. Henry Beels, a porter at Covent Garden, who was arrested in connection with the afair, has been committed for trial.—

CAUGHT IN AN ICE PACK.

A STEAMER'S DANGEROUS POSITION.

London, June 23rd.—The steamer Portland, with 109 passengers, was caught in an ice pack.

She had begun to drift towards the Arctic when the cutter Thethis hastened to her rescue.

FIRE IN A PRISON.

SENSATIONAL SCENES.

London, June 22.—A fire broke out in a prison at Bucharest, in which there were 600 men incarcerated.

The prisoners threw themselves against the iron doors of the gaol, screeching for mercy, and cursing their gaolers, who were afraid to unlock the doors in the absence of the soldiers.

When the troops arrived the prisoners endeavoured to escape, but were driven back at the point of the bayonet.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

BOMBAY ROVERS v. R. A. (COLABA).

In connection with the Bombay Association Football League the Bombay movers last evening met the R. A. (Colaba) team on the Cooperage. There was a strong breeze blowing towards the Fort, and in the first half the R. A. had the advantage of it, and pressed from start to finish. Eventually they forced a corner, and a scrimmage ensued in the goal mouth. For a moment it seemed as though the Rovers had cleared, but the next instant the ball was banged into the thick of the players again, and Smith of the gunners got his head to it and put it cleverly into the corner of the net, well away from the goal-keeper. Accurate play was impossible, and although the pressure which the gunners exerted up to half time amounted almost to a bombardment, they were unable to score again.

In the second half the play was more even, although notwithstanding the fact that the breeze was against them the soldiers several times proved very dangerous. The left wing combined admirably, and were responsible for some brilliant shorts, which but for the wind would doubtless have proved successful. Helped by the breeze the Rovers at length got up, and one of their left wing put the ball into the net for them and equalised about ten minutes after the restart. Nettled by this reverse the gunners worked valiantly, their forwards being at times quite brilliant. After a neat bit of combined work amongst their front rank their left inside seemed to have a certain goal before him when he was tripped up and a foul given against the Rovers. The opportunity was lost, for of course, with a packed goal and a strong breeze to face, the chance of scoring was almost nil. Again, however, the left wing got away and again they were pulled up by foul play. These two incidents marred what was otherwise a very interesting match. The gunners still played up and to the finish had the best of the game notwithstanding the breeze.

The following are the scores :—

Bombay Rovers	1 goal.
R. A. (Colaba)	nil

The following is the League Table :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Royal Artillery	3	2	0	1	5
Oxford Regt. team	3	2	0	0	4
Bombay Rovers	3	1	0	2	4
Bombay Gymkhana	4	1	1	2	4
B. V. A.	2	1	1	0	2
H. M. S. Magdala	3	0	2	1	1
Telegraph Club	3	0	3	0	0

In the table two points are given for a win, and one for a draw.

THE NEW 3½ PER CENT. GOVERNMENT LOAN.

The following is the result of the allotment of the one and a half crore Loan advertised in the "Gazette of India Extraordinary" of 9th June 1902 :—

Aggregate amount of Tenders	Rs. 4,47,72,300
Minimum rate of accepted Tenders	„ 97 annas 9
Tenders at that rate received per cent.	„ 82'83
Total amount of accepted Tenders	„ 1,50,00,000
Total amount to be received by Government	Rs. 1,46,42,354 anna 1.
Average rate at which Loan is issued	Rs. 97 annas 9 pies 10'2

The tenderers whose Tenders are accepted are the Bank of Bombay Joharmal Jamnadas, and Merwanjee and Sons.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

THE following is a more complete list of the names of prominent Bombay citizens, who have been invited to the Delhi Coronation Durbar as the guests of the Government of India. Parsees : Sir Jemsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Dinshah Manockjee Petit, Bart., Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, C. I. E., Mr. Jamsetjee Nasarvanjee Tata, Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, C. I. E., Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., and Dr. Temuljee Bhikajee Nariman. Hindus : Mr. Goverdhundas Goculdas Tejpall, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit, the Hon. Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Mr. Goverdhandas Khatao Makonjee, Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas, Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, and Mr. Virchand Deepchund, C. I. E. Mahomedans : His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan, the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyebji, Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, Mr. Fazalbhoy Visbram, C. I. E., the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. Sarafalli Mamoojee, Mr. Nuradin Ibrahim Nurudin, and Mr. Abdul Kadur Ibrahim Abdul Kyum.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr James Macdonald presiding. There were present : Lieutenant Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail, Mr. Vithaldas Damoder, Mr. S. D. Khote, Dr. A. G. Viegas and Mr. Fazulbhoy Vishram.

OBJECTIONABLE QUARRY HOLES.

The Committee considered a letter from the Acting Divisional Health Officer, No. 4 Division, requesting their sanction to a notice, under section 381 of the Municipal Act, being served on Mr. Luximon Yeshwant Kavie, requiring him to fill up the two quarry holes at his premises at Dadar Kumbharwada. These holes, the letter stated, had been made recently by Mr. Luximon by excavating earth and they were objectional as they were likely to prove breeding places for mosquitos. The area of the two quarry holes were 360 and 1,000 square feet, respectively.

The sanction asked for was granted.

The Committee also sanctioned to a notice being served on Mr. Harischandra Vithoba to fill up the three quarry holes at his premises. Dadar Kumbharwada, measuring 600, 450, and 300 square feet respectively on the ground that they were objectionable and likely to prove breeding places for mosquitos.

FILLING IN A WELL.

The Committee considered a letter from Mrs. Goolbai Framji Pochkhanavalla, praying for the withdrawal of a notice served on her, calling upon her to fill up the well at her premises in Trinity Street. Dhobie Talao, which had been in use for thirty-five years for water-supply, when pipe water was scarce and for religious purposes and for which she would now have particular use for performing the funeral ceremony of her only son, who recently died.

The Commissioner in his report on the well stated :—The well has again been carefully inspected by the Executive and Divisional Health Officers, and the water has again been analysed by Dr. Cayley. The result is to confirm all that has been previously stated against the well, Its surroundings are highly insanitary, its water has a foul smell and the water analysis shows the presence of both nitrites and nitrates in large amounts in addition to an excess of chlorine, The Executive Health Officer is of opinion that we should not accept the responsibility of allowing polluted well water such as this to be used for drinking purposes thereby endangering the health of the household and possibly, the neighbourhood. The conditions of this well are not such as to justify its being merely cleansed and closed as suggested in Corporation Resolution dated 20th February last, and I would recommend that the petitioner be informed that the Standing Committee adhere to the orders already passed in their Resolution dated 16th October 1901."

It was resolved to inform the applicant that the order passed for the closing of the well could not be withdrawn.

WATER FOR TRADE PURPOSES.

The following resolution of the Corporation was considered :—"That, in order that the subject may be ready for discussion when the next Budget Estimates are considered, the Standing Committee be requested to expeditiously submit to the Corporation their report on the memorial from the Bombay Millowners' Association regarding the rate charged for water supplied for trade purposes."

The Committee resolved to draw the Commissioner's attention to their resolution dated the 27th November last, and requested him to favour the Committee at an early date with his remarks on the memorial from the Bombay Mill Owners' Association regarding the rates charged for water supplied for trade purposes.

BHANDARWADA RESERVOIR.

A letter from the Commissioner proposing to have the floors of filters Nos. 3, 4 and 6 of the Bhandarwada Reservoir asphalted, was next considered.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction to the floors of filters Nos. 3, 4, and 6 of the Bhandarwada Reservoir being asphalted in the same manner as had been the floors of filter No. 2. the cost estimated at Rs. 16,648 being defrayed from the cash balance.

MUNICIPAL SECURITIES.

The Commissioner's letter requesting, an expression of the Standing Committee's opinion on the questions whether it is desirable to move the Legislature to pass an Act in regard to Municipal Securities on the lines of the India Securities Act of 1886, was again considered. The letter has already been published.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna it was resolved that the Commissioner be informed that the Committee agreed with him in the opinion that it was desirable to have legislation in regard to Municipal securities on the lines of the Indian Securities Act, XIII. of 1886 and that the subject may be included in the list of proposed ammendents called for by a former resolution of the Corporation.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

NEW ORDER IN COUNCIL.

AN Order in Council has been sanctioned by his Majesty conferring additional powers on the Governor-General of India. The new Order recites that it will operate in the territories of India outside British India and any other territories, which may be declared by his Majesty in Council to be territories in which jurisdiction is exercised by or on behalf of his Majesty through the Governor-General of India in Council or some authority subordinate to him, including the territorial waters of any such territories. It is ordained that the Governor-General in Council may make such rules and orders as may seem expedient for carrying this Order into effect, and in particular—

(a) For determining the law and procedure to be observed, whether by applying with or without modifications all or any of the provisions of any enactment in force elsewhere, or otherwise (b) For determining the persons who are to exercise jurisdiction, either generally or in particular classes of cases, and the powers to be exercised by them (c) For determining the Courts, authorities, judges and magistrates by whom, and for regulating the manner in which any jurisdiction auxiliary or incidental to or consequential on the jurisdiction exercised under the Order is to be exercised in British India (d) For regulating the amount, collection, an application of fees.

All appointments, delegations, certificates, requisitions, rules, notifications, processes, orders and directions made or issued under or in pursuance of any enactment of the Indian Legislature regulating the exercise of foreign jurisdiction are confirmed by the new Order.

Captain Percy Scott, says a Hongkong paper, is preparing a novel feature in connection with the decoration of his ship, H.M.S. Terrible, on Coronation Day. At a given signal, a detachment of the ship's company, dressed in white uniforms, will get over the ship's side, and will form themselves into the design "God Save the King", and as each letter will be some twenty feet in size and made up of several men each, the white letters should show up well against the black hull of the vessel. Should it be necessary—as it probably will be,—the cruiser will be moored fore and aft, so that she shall present a full broadside to the city. In the day time, no artificial aids will be needed to throw the design into relief, but at night a powerful searchlight will be thrown upon the ship's broadside. The hours at which this new departure in naval decorations may be seen, will be duly announced beforehand.

THE FAR EAST.

THE KWANGSI REBELLION.

REPORTS STATED TO BE EXAGGERATED.

THE Kweilin correspondent of the "China Mail" writing on June 5 says :—It is with much interest that one reads the news of the spread of the Rebellion in Kwangsi, and now in the papers arrived to-day, I see it reported that the rebels are in full march on this city, and that possibly it is even in their hands. About the facts of the case in other parts of the Province I cannot vouch for, but this much is certain that this city is going on its way in peace. Also, as far as I can learn, from inquiries, there are no rebels marching on the place, at least anywhere near. I even doubt whether Liuchow has fallen, as persistently reported in the papers, for I cannot see how it would not be generally known here, a place not more that three or four days distant, They say that merchants are continually coming and going, so news certainly ought to have arrived if true.

The Wuchow correspondent of the same journal, writing under date the 11th June, says :—

I have just returned from our station in Ping Nam District, which is 100 miles above Wuchow and 12 miles from Tsam Chau city, and everything is quiet there. Eight of our members came from Kwai Yun District, 100 miles above Ping Nam ; they came through Tsam Chau-fu-city, and none of them had heard of such a thing as the city of Tsam Chau being surrounded by rebels.

ROBBERS ATTACKED AND CAPTURED.

The regular soldiers have attacked the robber stronghold at Cheung Muk, and popular report says they captured and beheaded 100 robbers ; but on reliable information the number was 55. Among them and one of the leading spirits was a woman named Lau Ng-shi, a well-known character. Two years ago she was under sentence of death ; but, being a woman after a time she was allowed to go free. Early this year she allied herself with this band ; but now she has gone with the others. The robbers are now scattered and the soldiers are searching all the markets in the district, and any stranger who cannot immediately give an account of himself and proof of his relations is rushed off to the nearest district city where his head comes off without any delay for further proof. Now the country is settled up to Nanning-fu.

In returing from Ping Nam, I was fortunate enough to get on the same boat as the great Chinese General Lau I's (of the Black Flags) right-hand man I found that Lau I himself had passed down the day before, with a following of about 200 soldiers, He is on his way to take up a command in the Fuhkien Province.

The man, who was also named Lau, was quite willing to talk of his experience with several thousand soldiers on the frontier, about 150 miles above Nanning. He left Canton in February, and arrived at Pak Shik (which is about 100 miles above Nanning) in March ; but when the rebels heard Lau I was coming they left the two districts of Chau On and Kwai Shin where they were, and went over into the adjoining Provinces of Kwei Chow or Yunnan ; and probably to Tonkin, where some of them had come from. The rebels having left the territory of the Two Kwangs, Lau I's troops have had no battle with them yet. The rebels were never nearer than a 100 miles at any time to Nanning City, so that the story that that city was being beseiged and in distress and that even a hole was knocked in the wall was only a report.

You will see by the enclosed rough sketch the advantage the rebels have of shifting from the territory of one ruler to that of another. The lawless characters of three provinces and Tonkin have congregated on a small territory where the four Provinces meet, and when pressed in one place cross the border into another. These rebels know that the soldiers sent by one Province do not cross into the territory of the other, thus playing on the weakness of the Chinese Government. The combined action of these officials could have put down the trouble months ago, General Lau I has left 5000 soldiers in Chau-on and Kwai Shin, and his right hand man goes back in a few weeks to see if the rebels have appeared again, At present, the country is settling down. I asked him how many soldiers have been killed in this rising. He said about 110. They were led into a trap and killed in February, and then Lau I and his troops weer sent up.

I asked him how many rebels were there. He said, laughing, (Maaunkei) ten thousand odd. I said,' About one or two thousand, I suppose ;' and he smiled and nodded his head.

There is no doubt about it the so-called Kwang-si Rebellion has been very much exaggerated. We hope it is near the end now.

On the other hand the Peking correspondent of the "Asahi" wires that the Chinese Government shows a disposition to conceal the gravity of the insurrection in Kwangsi. When any inquiry is made, the officials reply that in the absence of news from Kwangsi, there is no longer any cause for anxiety regarding the state of affairs. The actual situation is concealed even from the Emperor and Empress-Dowager, Telegrams are received from Kwangsi to the effect that there are indications of drought throughout the province. If dry weather should result and the crops fail, the farmers will be driven to join the insurgents, and consequently much anxiety is felt as to the outcome.

There is not the least doubt, says the "Hongkong Telegraph" that great difficulty is experienced in obtaining reliable news, and though reports tend to show that the rebellion has never been at all serious these must not be accepted at present, especially considering the fact that the latest allegations to hand assert that Nanningfu was never bombarded by the rebels. We are daily expecting reliable news from the scene of the disturbance. It has just been reported that General Su, Commander-in-Chief of the Troops now in Kwangsi, spent a large sum of money entrusted to him for paying soldiers who having no means of support, have become very disorderly. The Imperial troops are quite unable to cope with the people of the Province, who perpetrate all kinds of robberies, and, on the approach of Government officers, return to their farms and pose as innocents. Amongst the many complaints made to the Emperor are some from Viceroy Tao of Kwangtung, Governor Ting of Kwangsi, Viceroy Chang of Hupei and many Peking censors, who act as Government spies. A recent rumour, that Viceroy Yeun-Si-Kai of Chihli intended to send reinforcements to assist in crushing the rebellion is said to be untrue. Another rumour, is that if the rebellion spreads much further south the Annam authorities will send troops over the river Chinkiang to check the rebels.

STRANGE TALES FROM HANGCHOW.

Writing to a Shanghai paper from Hangchow, a correspondent calls attention to the disquieting fact that numerous wild rumours and magical stories are once more in circulation there, as they were this time two years ago and indeed just before every outbreak of trouble in China. Old residents need not be told that the circulation of these "yao yens" is invariably one of the preliminary symptoms of trouble in China where the minds of the people are generally prepared for mischief by the propagation of the most absurd stories about animals, new born children and inanimate objects generally some "joss" uttering strange oracular utterance. The ignorant people are invariably ready to swallow these stories with avidity and to prepare their minds by the repetition of wild stories, absurd prophecies and superstitions, for any mischief that may come along. Needless to say fomenters of trouble are always ready to take advantage of this mental attitude to work out their

UNHOLY SCHEMES,

and for this reason, what western people would otherwise merely smile at as absurdities of eastern credulity, often become invested with a sinister importance to those whose experience proves that such apparent trivialities cannot be ignored amongst such unreasoning and silly people as the Chinese are in these matters. One of the tales now in circulation in Hangchow is of this character and is being passed along from mouth to mouth with countless variations. It runs that to a certain large bridge, near which there are shops for the sale of foreign goods, came a man recently with a peep show, and putting his stall near a tree, hung out a large placard on which was written that the charge to look into this peep show was dols. 30, the usual price beeng 6 cash. The Chinese yokels smiled and passed along, many making game of the man, who

STUCK TO HIS STALL,

till one day a rich man passed and thought he would like to have a look and felt in his pockets. But he had only dols. 28 with him which he offered to the show-man, but nothing would satisfy the man less than dols. 30 down, so that his curious patron sent his servant to borrow dols. 2 and on receiving it and making payment to the showman he was allowed to look at last. The first things he saw were rows of Chinese houses, all the people looking prosperous and happy. On looking again a lovely country with abundant crops growing on all sides, but the third time he looked he saw all the country covered with dead bodies not only of Chinese but foreigners, English, Japanese, German and French, lying on each other on the ground

IN HIDEOUS PILES.

This was all he saw. The man returned to his home dissatisfied at the poor return for his dols. 30 and on reaching his house he took two dollars to send back to his friend to repay the loan. His servant came back and said that he had sent back the dols. 2 before, and the man said "No" but the friend said he had. Then he felt in his coat pocket and drew out the whole dols. 28.

(Concluded on page 6.)

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

SCULPTURE AT THE ACADEMY.

SARAH BERNHARDT IN "FEDORA."

MADAME PATTI'S CONCERT.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

THIS is no Annus Mirabilis for sculpture at the Academy. One of the best things of the year may be seen gratuitously by the public, and does not seem to have greatly excited them. It is that hectoring gilt bronze equestrian statue of Edward the Black Prince, set up in the quad of Burlington House. It is perhaps true to nature, or, at least, to contemporary art, but is a little too flamboyant and assertive to be reconciled with one's remembrance of Sir Walter Scott's modest hero. Viewed closely and critically, it will be found to display some very fine work. The horse is perhaps the finest that English sculpture has yet given us. As an item of detail the treatment of the mane is at once beautiful and masterly. The extreme straddle of the figure is unpleasant, though probably true historically, as attested in ancient pictures. Verrochio in his Colleoni was more modern with better result. The face of the Prince is made painfully skull-like, by reason of the cupped holes in the eyeballs and the black shadow on the mouth by the overhanging moustache. The unsculpturesque habit into which modern artists are falling of making black spots in the eye-balls is a growing vice—it brings sculpture into perilous kinship with waxwork. In his "David" and his "Moses" Michael Angelo tampered in this way, but only slightly so. Donatello had done the same timidly with the eyes of his St. George ; in these three instances there was more loss than gain. In the finest of Michael Angelo's sculptures, the Medicean tombs in the Chapel of San Lorenzo, the eyes are blank, as they are in the Venus de Milo and in Greek sculpture generally. This is not a Frampton year. His bust of Chaucer lacks distinction and the reticence of fine sculpture in treatment. It is exuberant, and verges on the commonplace. His diploma work, a bust in marble of the Marchioness of Granby is full of clever execution, but the design is strained, and thus unsatisfactory.

An extremely clever piece of work is the marble "Bust of a Lady," No. 1,644, by Max Klein. Here we have another instance of the effort to unite the effects of sculpture with those of painting or living nature by tinting the eyes and hair from life, while the flesh, by contrast, is of corpse-like whiteness—a proceeding beneath the dignity and ideality of sculpture. In the bust of Paderewski, by the late Onslow Ford, R.A., we have an able piece of sculptured portraiture, but here, again, the eye-balls, pierced with holes, suggest eyes as black as sloes, instead of the individual greyed blue of the sitter. Perhaps the most beautiful work in the year's sculpture is Mr. Drury's bust of "Innocence". Very original in design and fine in execution, with all Rodin's realism and none of that repulsive grossness that that great master sometimes allows himself is Mr. Swan's group in bronze, "Boy and Bear Cubs", No. 1,722. In the Central Hall a modal for a bronze sun-dial, No. 1,599, by Florence Steele, has fine qualities of design. Virile, full of character and skilful modelling, is Mr. Brock's bronze statue of a Scots Fusilier, to be erected at Ayr in memory of soldiers of the regiment fallen in the war. The clenched fist is perhaps a little melodramatic and harmful to the general effect. The same sculptor's statue of Mr. Gladstone for Westminster Abbey is a fine realistic piece of portraiture, like in face and feature as characteristic in attitude, the figure simple and most distinguished in aspect—a fine work of art. There is a great deal of charm and of graceful fancy in Mr. J. W. Rollin's statuette, "A Sea Maiden", No. 1,615.

"Fedora" as acted by Mme. Bernhardt is peculiarly interesting, for it proves that a second-rate play can be vitalized by a great actress, in other words, the play is not necessarily "the thing". There are times, very rare truly, when the performer makes dead bones live, and live as in this instance, for an unconscionable time. Candidly, "Fedora" is merely a rather cleverly-arranged melodrama. Every bit as good plays are produced in the provinces and East End at the rate of, we suggest, two a week. They die quickly, and none is found to lament their disappearance. The author of "Fedora" is lucky beyond his deserts. Mme. Bernhardt accepts the part, and, through her, the public accepts the play. Here is the whole history of "Fedora" in a nutshell. For Mme. Bernhardt is "Sarah the divine", "Sarah of the golden voice", as the French critics love to call her. We, being merely insular and barren of fine phrases, eagerly steal those of our neighbours. It is impossible to imagine a play so bad that she could not give to it energy and life. She is a genius, and it matters not a jot that her play is rubbish. No one goes to see the drama; everybody goes to see Bernhardt. This week, when "Fedora" was produced she was as fine as ever; she held the audience as no actress in the world can do. She played upon it as a skilled musician plays on his instrument. She is the greatest actress in the world, even if she be not the greatest artist. Indeed, an interesting essay might be written to prove that her "histrionic"—good word and useful—triumphs often exile what is commonly termed artistic. But, after all, one is writing of a genius; and a genius always composes its own laws and obeys them when it chooses. Nobody understands them, or is expected to, and what does it matter ? Mme. Bernhardt is herself, and to be that is at least to be all Latin Europe, and that is all poor mortals have a right to expect from her, or deserve, even if one can say as much for them. To be the epitome of a race ; to show all its power, tenderness, wit, pathos, and savagery, is to be—well, it is to be Mme. Bernhardt. Mere praise is impertinent, and critical tongues are stricken dumb. Genius is genius ; we can only bow at her shrine and be thankful. The company at the Garrick is fairly good, and in two instances of the first rank. M. Magnier acts Loris with power and distinction, and a more charming Countess than Mme. Dolly is not to be found in the "Almanach de Gotha." The intervals were too long—a distinct grievance for suburban playgoers, many of whom had to leave before the last act, where even Madame Bernhardt surpasses herself. Mr. Bucalossi is an able conductor, and his orchestra is a good one, but the audience had not come to hear a concert.

Madame Patti had a very large audience for her concert of the Albert Hall. It was announced as a "Coronation". concert, but there was no suggestion of the Coronation festivities in the scheme, although no doubt, the opportunity was taken by many of the Colonial and foreign Coronation visitors to hear the eminent vocalist. The programme, indeed, was, as usual, devoted to songs, favourite airs from the operas, and instrumental pieces. The prima donna was supported by a strong company, who included Mr. Ben Davies—admirable in Madame Del Riego's "The King's Song". to which for an encore he gave "Good Night, Dear Love" Mr. Santley, who was at his best in Handle's "Nasce al bosco" ; Madame Brema, and Miss Ada Crossley ; together with Mr. Hartmann as violinist, Mr. Mark Hambourg as pianist, and Messrs. Ganz and Watkis as accompanists. The interest, however, was as usual, mainly centred in Madame Patti herself. At first, in Norma's great air. "Casta Diva," she did not seem to be in her best voice. But she speedily recovered, and the encore piece—namely, "The Last Rose of Summer", was very finely sung indeed. Madame Patti was announced to sing three songs, but, as usual, she gave the same number of encores, with one piece over. After a brilliant delivery of the "Jewel" song from "Faust," she sang the Page's air, "Voi che sapeta," from Mozart's "Figaro" The last item in her programme" "Twas Within a Mile of Edinburgh Town," was announced as an "old Scotch song" although it was, of course, really composed by James Hook, father of the humorist, to a modernised version of Tom D'Orfey's words. Then, for an encore, followed the inevitable "Home, Sweet Home," without which no Patti concert would be considered complete. The audience insisting upon more, Madame Patti again generously came forward and sang "Comin' thro' the Rye," and this, so far as she was concerned, closed the performance. Another concert, her last this season, is announced at the Albert Hall for the evening of July 14th when the prima donna will be supported by, among others, Madame Clara Butt and Mr. Willy Hess.

Mr. Harold Bauer had a very good audience on Monday at St. James's Hall, where he gave his first recital since he returned from America. The gifted young English pianist has worked his way gradually to the front, but he now has won for himself a large and influential following. There was nothing absolutely new in the programme, which, however was commendably free from the conventional pieces which are heard at almost every recital. The concert opened with a capital reading of Mendelssohn's Prelude and Fugue in E minor, while Shumann's "Kreisleriana" did not appear to be so sympathetic to him, and the performance was rather cold. Liszt's sonata in B minor, on the other hand, was remarkably well played, and it delighted the audience, who recalled the pianist three times, the encore, however, being refused. Lastly, a group of smaller pieces included Rubinsteins Barcarolle in F minor, a study by Alkan admirably played and very much applauded; and a couple of Chopin pieces. These, at the end of the concert, were followed by many recalls, with an extra Chopin Polonaise, and another encore. Mr. Bispham's recital at St. James's Hall does not demand detailed notice. The principal item of his programme was Tennyson's "Enoch Arden" or, at any rate, a plentiful selection from it, with Richard Strauss's music, now played by Mr. Bird. Herr Strauss and Herr von Possart recently performed this work in German, but Mr. Bispham, of course, used Tennyson's English. Miss Lilian Moreton, a mezzo soprano with a very agreeable voice, and Madame Antoinette Stirling, and her son, Mr. Mackinlay, have likewise given concerts.

Mme. Calve, in the part of Carmen, attracted a huge house to Covent Garden. We do not wonder at it; for her interpretation of this character is most splendidly unique. Quite apart from any vocal quality, her acting belongs to a separately superb world of its own. Her fascination absolutely enchains one; physically beautiful, and versatile also from every mental point of view, she makes the character identical with her own personality. From the outset, in what is apparently a most light-hearted mood, she gives one the impression of impending tragedy. With most careful and artistic effects she gradually increases this particular sentiment until one's nerves are absolutely tingling as the great last scene approaches. In that scene Calve seemed to sum up and to fulfil all her previous preparations. It is very long since one not unaccustomed to the nightly round of opera has experienced so original, so novel, and so intimate a sensation as that which the sheer and passionate sincerity of Calve contrived last night to realise for her audience. It is, perhaps, superfluous to talk about incidental successes in the face of so complete a triumph, but if one may make a separate selection, we should place her acting and singing in the last act as possibly the best thing in the opera. The death scene was absolutely superb in its tradedy; but indeed, Calve is a modern Cleopatra of the stage; she is its "Eastern star," "the Witch of Egypt". Her fascination is boundless, and her sheer vocal purity, apart from any histrionic detail, is a matter to treasure in the memory. M. Marechal's "Don Jose" was good without being particularly impressive; on the occasion of Calve's first operatic appearance we should have preferred to hear Saleza in the part, which is quite his very best impersonation. Scotti's "Escamillo" might, we think, have been improved in appearance; but it was on the whole fairly well sung. The minor parts were taken very creditably. Mme. Suzanne Adams in the part of Micaela was especially good, and sang with admirable distinction. M. Ph. Flon was the conductor, and was a little inclined, we thought, to drag the tempo at times; on one occasion at least his tardiness was obviously a trial to Calve.

The operatic programme for the State performance at Covent Garden on Monday week has yet to be passed by the King, but it is understood that it will consist of three excerpts from favourite operas. M. Jean de Reszke, will not take part, and indeed, he has left Paris for his home in Poland, were he will enjoy a lengthy rest. At the Gala two of the operatic items of the programme will be the second act of "Tannhauser" with the scene of the Tournament of Song for M. van Dyck, and it is assumed, Madame Nordica and M. Plancon; and the second, or Lilias Pastias, scene from "Carmen" for Madame Calve, Signor Scotti, and M. Saleza. It is thought possible that for Madame Melba and Signor Caruso there will be an act of "Rigoletto" or an act of "Lucia," but the matter has not yet, we believe, officially been settled. Dr. Elgar's Coronation "Ode," which will open the State performances at the Opera, will have a full rehearsal at Covent Garden on the afternoon of the same day. The Sheffield choir, 160 strong, will come from Yorkshire early in the morning, and will then rehearse with the orchestra under the direction of Dr. Elgar, who we believe, has already held some choral rehearsals at Sheffield itself. Mr. Ben Davies has now been chosen to sing the tenor solo, Madame Melba will be the soprano, and Mr. Andrew Black, we believe, the baritone. The work which is set to a poem by Mr. Arthur Christopher Benson (likewise, by the way, author of Dr. Harford Lloyd's Coronation song for Eton College) opens after a brief orchestral introduction with a chorus with solos, "Crown the King", followed by chorus commencing "Daughter of Ancient Kings". Then came a solo and chorus, "Britain, ask of thyself"; a duet for tenor and soprano, "Hark, upon the hallowed air"; a quartet, "Only let the heart be pure"; and a "Peace" chorus unaccompanied. In the finale, in which a phrase of the composer's march, "Pomp and Circumstance", is introduced, there is an important solo for the contralto, and a military band is employed at the end. Although the work contains no fewer than six numbers, we undestand that each is very concise, and that the entire Ode will be confined within the limits of about half-an-hour. Thus, with the National Anthem and the change of scene (for the temporary platform to be erected for the chorus and Guard's band will have to be cleared away it will, it is hoped, be possible to commence the operatic performance proper by ten o'clock. What time the representation will be over in the early hours of the morning is another matter. It can scarcely be much before one a.m.

"Britannia's Realm", the new ballet at the Alhambra, is a huge success. There was no equivocation about the reception accorded it on Monday when it was presented for the first time. The whole house—and it was crowded from floor to roof—cheered and cheered and cheered again. Everybody was enchanted by the beauty and brilliance of the principal scenes. The scheme of the ballet is to illustrate the development and progress of the Empire—that is to say, the British Empire. The aim is ambitious, and its execution is necessarily confined within narrow limits. Still, the thing is neatly constructed and throughly comprehensive, for it embraces Africa, India, Australia, and Canada. The two scenes on which the greatest care has been lavished are those in which India and Canada are represented. They are both in their several ways delightful. The "Ballet of jewels" in its Indian setting is a perfect triumph. The variety and exquisite harmony of colour, the graceful movements and the genial atmosphere created, are worthy of the highest praise. The Canadian scene is a striking contrast. It is a wintry spectacle. Snow and ice, skaters and sleighs, assist in forming a delightful picture which will afford even greater satisfaction than it did last night when, by and by the dog days arrive. It makes you feel so cool to look at it. "Britannia's Realm" should, and no doubt will, run for many a long month. Mr. Dundas Slater Mr. Charles Wilson, and all the others who have had a share in producing so beautiful an entertainment are entitled to our congratulations and our thanks.

WE are grateful to "Truth" for having offered a prize competition for the best specimen of the humour of the Printer's devil. Among the instances sent to our contemporary is the following which all who have ever read a proof will appreciate:—"The Bishop on proceeding to inspect the bazaar was prevented by Miss Starchy with an elegant box, whereon his lordship's well-known features were miniatured". This startling statement was amended as follows:—The Bishop on proceeding to inspect the bazaar was presented by Miss Strachy with an elegant boy, whereon his lordship's well-known features were miniatured". The other day a Calcutta paper received a furious letter from one of its advertisers threatening all manner of things because their "ad" which said that their goods were "charming to use". had come out "harming to use". The "c" had dropped out of the "forme," a thing that is beyond the control of any Editor, no matter how painstaking and anxious to please he may be. It was a case of "the forme—the forme alone is eloquent"; but the advertisers were quite annoyed about it.

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE CROWE and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BATTY.)

TALUKDARI SUIT.

NARANDAS PARBHUDAS AND OTHERS vs. PARSHOTUM VALU AND OTHERS.

The plaintiffs sued to recover Rs. 6,878-8-0 due on a registered mortgage bond alleged to have been passed by the defendants to the plaintiffs on 6th May 1894, and also for a declaration that the defendants are not Talukdars. The original suit was heard by the F. C. Sub-judge of Ahmedabad who passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs and also found that the defendants were Talukdars under the T. S. Act. The plaintiffs appealed. Mr. P. M. Mehta, with Mr. Shah appeared for the appellants, while Mr. F. P. J. Taleyarkhan, with Mr. Ramdutt Desai represented the respondents.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta argued that the Talukdars were a class of people whose status was personal to them. That status did not depend upon their estates. Defendant No. 1 was merely the holder of a 1 1-2 anna share in the village of Kotda. In 1889, the then Talukdari Settlement Officer declined to admit him to the status of a Talukdar. In 1894, when the mortgage to deed was executed it was the defendant who obtained the permission under the Act to alienate the property. No such permission was necessary. No doubt the first plaintiff afterwards signed the draft of the mortgage-deed but that was simply his consent to the form of the draft. The various exhibits filed on behalf of the defendant did not support his contention at all.

Mr. F. P. J. Taleyarkhan on behalf of the respondents argued that he had a preliminary objection that such a claim could not lie. There was no cause of action to the plaintiffs for a declaration that the defendant No. 1 was not a Talukdar. The plaintiffs put a very curious cause of action in the plaint. They said that in a certain suit the defendant No. 1 examined plaintiff No. 1 as his witness, and then asked him whether the defendants were Talukdars or not. Plaintiff No. 1 answered the question in negative. This was said to give the cause of action to the present claim. But this was absurd. The plaintiff's claim was for his mortgage money. This was never denied by the defendants. Until the plaintiffs went to execute their decree and found that they were not able to recover the money except by a sale of the mortgaged property they had no right to put the property to sale. The plaintiffs had not yet sought for the execution of their decree and they had therefore no cause of action. The next point Mr. Taleyarkhan urged was that the lower court erred in allowing two different causes of action to be joined in one suit. The plaint admitted that these two causes of action arose on two different dates and therefore they were different from each other. Turning to the merits of the case, counsel argued that defendants were Talukdars as defined in s. 2 of the T. S. Act. On the fact of it that definition was not exhaustive. It included a thakur, mevas, kasbati and naek. The defendants were "ganchis" and there was no provision in the Act excluding them. Even a Khawas, i.e., a menial servant could be a Talukdar (Col. Walker's Report, p. 302) In Dhanduke Kathees could be Talukdars (see Peile's account of the Talukdars) Exhibits 43, 44, 51, 52 and 53 clearly showed that defendant Purshotam was a "registed Talukdar" within the meaning of the Act. Ex. 48 was a proclamation issued by the T. S. Officer in 1893 in which the word "Talukdar" was applied to the first defendant which was significant, Ex. 44 was the judgment of the Mr Quin and 43 that of Mr. Kharegat, holding on the application of the defendant that he was en entitled to a 1 1-2 anna share in the the Talukdari village of Kotda. Ex. 51 was an important document. It was a notice issued by the T. S. Officer under s. 12 the Act in which Parshotam Valu was admitted to be a Talukdar. So far therefore as the Government officers were concerned they had all along recognized the defendant to be a Talukdar. Counsel further argued that his last point was that the plaintiffs were estopped from denying that the defendants were Talukdars (s. 115 of the Evidence Act). The defendants knew that their estate being a Talukdari estate could not be sold without the sanction of the Governor in Council under s. 32 of the Act. Hence they entered into the mortgage transaction with the plaintiff on the under tanding that the plaintiff admitted that the estate was Talukdari. The draft of the deed was signed by the plaintiff as well as the defendants. The latter felt sure on the representation of the plaintiffs that their estate would not be sold away without the sanction of H. E. the Governor. Now the plaintiffs could not turn round and say they were not bound by their representation.

On these grounds Mr. Taleyarkhan urged that the judgment of the Court below was right and ought to be confirmed with costs.

Judgment was reserved.

THE "SHANGHAI TIMES" LIBEL ACTION.

THE STORY OF A SENSATION.

THE ALLEGED MASSACRES AT PEKING.

A SHANGAI telegram dated 24th June says that the action for damages for libel instituted by Henry O'Shea, proprietor of the "China Gazette," against Thomas Cowen, formerly of the "Shanghai Times" has been decided before Mr. Chief Justice Wilkinson.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, and damages of Tls. 100 were warded together with costs.

The libel was contained in an article which appeared in "Shanghai Times" of about February last, of which newspaper Mr. T. Cowen was then editor and part proprietor. In this article it was explained in full detail how Mr. Henry O'Shea, acting as correspondent in Shanghai for the London "Daily Express", sent to that paper by telegraph false news of the massacre of the Ministers by the Boxers in Peking, and of the perpetration by the Boxers of countless outrages of a most horrible nature upon the foreigners in Peking. The "Daily Express," together with most of the other London papers, published harrowing accounts of what the Boxers had done, and plunged England into a state of the deepest mourning, the people believing that the whole of the diplomatic body and the foreign population in Peking had been murdered.

The "Daily Express," at the foot of one of these telegrams from its Shanghai correspondent, which depicted conditions of the most wanton outrage and barbarity in Peking, stated that details of the outrages were withheld, being too horrible for publication.

In the libellous article, following the details of the forwarding of the telegrams, the "Shanghai Times" questioned whether the author in Shanghai, at the time of their despatch had any foundation for his action in sending such telegrams, or whether, he had not actually and deliberately manufactured them, bringing an inventive turn of mind to bear on the production of such lies as the allegation that the ministers had died awful deaths by having molten lead poured down their throats, the foreign women and children had been outraged and impaled upon the bayonets of the Boxers, that the streets of Peking were flowing with the blood of foreigners etc.

Concluding the article, the "Shanghai Times" stated that Mr. Henry O'Shea was a man who could lie when he liked; that he was capable of lying to such an extent as to place Satan in the amateur class.

The article must have been written with the object of bringing the history of the "Shanghai Liar" telegrams to public notice; for the last sentence in the article which essayed to expose the author of the "Daily Express" telegram was;—"Now watch for the Shanghai libel case".

RELIGIOUS DISPUTES AT KOLHAPUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—Some weeks ago, you reproduced a note, which appeared in the "Mahratta" newspaper of Poona, regarding the religious disputes, going on at Kolhapur. That note stated among other things, that before his departure for England, his Highness the Maharajah, had issued orders for the attachment of the villages enjoyed in Jahagir by the Rajopadhaya—the Maharajah's family priest.

The question has since been agitating the Brahman community at Kolhapur and elsewhere as to what the Rajopadhaya should do, in case, the Maharajah proves to be inexorable and declines to restore the Jahagir villages.

My answer to the question is plain and practical. I would say to the Rajopadhaya "Meet the grave situation boldly. Save your enviable Jahagir by sacrificing your religious orthodoxy. You will not be committing any sin by introducing Vedokt Karma at the Kolhapur palace. Submit to be excommunicated by your caste people. Many of them are sure to gradually relent and readmit you into their society. But if you act otherwise by listening to the heroic advice given by people whose material interests are not at stake, you will soon repent when that repentance may be too late".—Yours, &c.,

July 5th MODERATION.

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

The weekly meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports was held yesterday on the Marine Lines Maidan. There were seven events on the card, all of which were got through in good time. The last three events drew a large number of competitors. The results were as under:—

TENT-PEGGING BY HALF SECTIONS.

(Run in line and echelon.)

Mr Wilkinson	1
Mr Koe	
Mr Fischer	2
Mr Clayton	
Mr Graham	3
Mr Crum	

JUMPING COMPETITION.

(Horses.)

Mr Hill	1
Mr Lasham	2

(Ponies.)

Mr Crum's Mary Winter	1
Mr Fischer's Pee-wit	2
Mr Koe's Budoirs Chief	3

TIME RACE (Ladies).

Competitors to ride a given course in a given time. The one doing the course in the time nearest to the given time to win. No watches to be carried.

Mrs Carnegy	1
Mrs Tulloch	2

JALDI STAKES (Horse or Pony).

Competitors to ride to a given pont on saddled horses; dismount, un-saddle and return riding bareback, carrying saddle.

Mr Carver	1
Mr Kidd	2
Mr Fischer	3

Nine started.

MATHEMATICAL STAKES (Ladies' Nomination).

Gentlemen to ride a given course to where ladies are seated at tables, dismount and give ladies envelopes containing a sum; ladies to do the sum and hand to gen lemen, who ride back to starting post. First past post with correct answer wins. Syces allowed.

Mr Koe nominated by Mrs Hughes	1
Mr Carver nominated by Mrs Hewett	2
Mr Wilkinson nominated by Miss Batty	3

Eight competed.

ARAB AND C. B. PONY SCURRY.

(Handicap for Ponies 14-1 and under.)

Mr Koe	1
Mr Maydwell	dead heat
Mr Fischer	

MURDERED FOR ONE HUNDRED RUPEES.

MR. J. C. GLOSTER, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, in June last, convicted Dhanu Bava bin Luxman Bava of murder and sentenced him to death. An appeal by the accused from the above decision was considered at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty. Mr. Nilkant Atmaram appeared for the accused; and the Goverment Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with having committed the murder of one Ganoo by beating him with the flat and of a hatchet on the head, and thereby causing his instant death at Ramgurwadi on the 17th April last. The medical evidence was to the effect that deceased received three serious wounds on the head, and that he left his house in the morning in sound health, returned home wounded, and died the same day. There was nothing to connect accused with the crime except his confessions. He had confessed on the 22nd April, 22nd May, and again on 10th June. Deceased was an old and rather helpless man; and accused's late employer; and yet for the promise of a pecuniary reward, the accused took his life. The accused's confession was to this effect: One morning, about two hours after sunrise, in the jungle between Ramgurwady and Ramapur, accused hit the deceased with the handle of an axe at the instigation of Aperi Gurav. Blood began to ooze out of the head; deceased fell down and began to convulse. Accused, fearing, threw off the axe and ran away. He put up at the house of one Mankoba. Police sepoys came and arrested him and brought him to Ramgurwady. On the police questioning him, he admitted he had hit the deceased. He took them to Aperi's garden and showed them the axe. Accused said he maintained himself by begging. He used to work as a coolie when employed, and used to beg when not employed. As Aperi had invited him, he went to take his meals at Aperi's house. There was a quarrel between Aperi and the deceased about a field. Females in the house of Aperi were suffering from sickness. Deceased was invoking God always. When accused and Aperi were sitting after meals, Aperi promised accused a payment of Rs. 100 and asked him to take the deceased's life. Accused agreed to his proposal; and left his house with an axe on the morning of Thursday with an intention of destroying deceased. He sat under a tree in the jungle, waiting for deceased. The latter came from the direction of Ramapur about two hours after sunrise, and accused killed him there. Aperi had not given him Rs. 100 according to the agreement. He said he would pay the amount after accused had fulfilled his promise; he did not go to ask for the sum, as he had told him that he would pay the amount conveniently after the work was over. The axe before the Court was his own. He hit deceased thrice with it. There were no blood stains on the axe. Deceased had his turban on his head; it was blood-stained; therefore the axe was not stained.

The jury unanimously found the accused guilty, and recommended him to mercy on the ground that there was no corroborative evidence, and that he stood convicted on his own statement alone. Mr. Gloster, in passing sentence said the offence appeared to have been cold-blooded and wholly unprovoked, and committed in the hope of pecuniary reward. The crime in itself was one which merited the severest punishment, and accused was sentenced to death.

Their Lordships confirmed the sentence of death and dismissed the appeal.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

AT the Bombay Small Causes Court, yesterday, Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, and Mr. C. M. Cursetji, Third Judge, heard and disposed of the appeal made against the decision given by the Chief Judge in the suit filed by the constituted attorney of H. H. the Aga Khan against Mr. Byramji Dadabhoy Banaji. The plaintiff in that suit sought to recover from the defendant Rs. 1,050, being the amount of rent of his house at Colaba known as "Harbour View" for the months of February, March, and April last, at Rs. 350 per month.

It was stated that the defendant had taken on lease the plaintiff's above house for a term of three years certain from the 1st January 1898. It was also alleged that by an oral agreement between the plaintiff's constituted attorney and the defendant, it was arranged that, if either party desired to terminate the tenancy before the return of H. H. the Aga Khan, from Europe, three months' notice should be given on either side. It further appeared in evidence that on the arrival of the Aga Khan from Europe in March 1901, the house was painted and repaired at the request of the defendant and that it was arranged that the parties should then enter into a fresh lease for three years certain. A lease was prepared and tendered by the defendant to the plaintiff for his signature, but the latter refused to accept it as it contained a clause that if the plaintiff sold the house, he should give a six month's notice to the defendant. The learned Chief Judge held that the parties had come to a definite arrangement that the defendant should not vacate without three months' notice. His Honour accordingly passed a decree for the plaintiff.

Against this decision the defendant applied to the Full Court consisting of Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge and Mr. R. M. Patel, Second Judge, for a rule nisi. Mr. Suntoke pleader, appeared for the petitioner and Mr. Setna, pleader, represented the respondent. Mr. Suntoke in support of the application contended that if the evidence of the plaintiff was accepted, both the parties would be fixed to three months' notice till the return of H. H. the Aga Khan and should consent to the terms about painting and repairs. He further contended that in this case at the latest in December 1901 or in January 1902, that was to say some months after the arrival of H. H. the Aga Khan in India, the respondent had consented to the petitioners' terms about painting and repairs and the parties were then to make a fresh lease. Such a lease had actually been tendered but was rightly or wrongly not accepted and therefore Mr. Suntoke argued, according to section 116 of the Transfer of Propert Act, the petitioner must be considered a tenant liable only to give one month's notice. He submitted the petitioner was not liable to pay more than Rs. 350, one month's rent for the period of actual occupation, which he had admitted and even paid into Court. The Full Court ordered a rule nisi to issue on the above ground, which came on for argument yesterday.

Mr. Setna appeared to show cause.

After hearing both the parties, the learned Chief Judge in delivering the decision of the Court held that of the latest in December 1901 or January 1902, the three months notice arrangement had ceased to be in force as it was to apply only till His Highness should return from England, and consent to the terms about painting and repairs, which event had happened, and that therefore the petitioner must be considered a tenant holding over under section 116 of the Transfer of Property Act. He therefore made the rule absolute and passed a decree for the admitted amount Rs. 350 and costs thereon.

Two balloons each of 10,000 cubic feet capacity and a steel cable with insulated copper core have been ordered from England for use at the Delhi manœuvres.

THE FAR EAST.

(Concluded from page 5.)

The people say the showman was a "Joss" or wizard who came to warn people of what is coming after a good harvest. They are thus warned to look for trouble and fighting and the rich man was allowed to see it to warn them all. Ridiculous, of course, as the story is it is greatly disturbing the good citizens of Hangchow.

FUNERAL OF LI HUNG-CHANG.

On June 2nd Peking in its thousands turned out to witness the departure of the mortal remains of Li Hung-Chang from the city to their long last home in the Province of Anhui. For several days previously the family had been busy making preparations for the departure, and foreigners of all nationalities visited their private residence where the coffined body lay in state, some showing their respect for the great statesman by placing wreaths of flowers on the coffin, and others their curiosity by photographing what appeared to them most of interest. The procession started for Tungchou at dawn and, notwithstanding the early hour, thousands of spectators lined the route, noticeable among them being the great number of Manchu women with their picturesque head-dresses, painted cheeks and brilliant garments. The first object to claim attention was a pagoda-shaped structure, worked in silk, nearly thirty feet in height, and borne by sixteen men, on which was hung a satin scroll inscribed in gold with the name, age and titles of the dead man. This beautiful work of art was presented by Sun Chungtiang and other Anhui officials in Peking, as a tribute of respect to their famous fellow-provincial. Following on the pagoda came the white cock in its cage, which is supposed to lead the spirit of the deceased to its destination, accompanying the cock were two hawks, two dogs and four camels, the idea of these being to provide hunting facilities for the dead.

After a long procession of the usual accompaniments of all funerals of men of wealth and rank came the gifts presented by the Emperor placed in miniature kiosks to the number of twenty, each being borne by four men. These were followed by about fifty 'wan ming sans' (complimentary silk umbrellas), and a large number of flags of various colours These umbrellas and flags were sent from all over the country by the late Viceroy's admirers and bore inscriptions in gold, extolling his virtues and sagacity. Following on these came detachments of priests, Lama, Buddhist and Taoist, showing how cosmopolitan is China in the matter of religion. Next came the deceased's official chair and cart, his riding horses and the most highly prized furniture of his private room, all of which were guarded by a small detachment of Yuan Shih-k'ai's soldiers. Just in front of the bier, the embroidered canopy of which was very magnificent, walked the two chief mourners, Li Ching-fang, the nephew and adopted son of Li Hung-chang, and his own son, Li Ching-mai. Both were dressed in deepest mourning, white linen robes over the ordinary white cotton ones with rope waist bands and white caps bound with rope and each supported by two attendants, walked under a white awning. Along the route, at certain intervals, were pavilions erected by various yamens, desirous of doing honour to the memory of the dead. In each of these were placed a chair on a raised platform, a table in front on which was spread a feast and incense burners and as the chief mourners and high officials passed they then entered and burned incense and made obeisance to the spirit of the dead. Behind the bier which was carried by sixty-four bearers came the white chairs and carts of the ladies of the family. Lady Li, her younger daughter, and the wife of Li Ching mai were the three chief women mourners, and sometimes they gave vent to their grief in loud wailing which could be heard by the spectators on the roadside. The procession was two or three miles in length and took nearly two hours to pass a given point. Prince Ch'un, in his capacity as representative of the Emperor, and many other Princes and high officials were present to take part in this, the last scene in the career of one of the greatest statesmen China has ever had. The body on its arrival in the province of Anhui will be placed in the family temple until next year, when it will be buried. The reason for this delay is that the burial ground of the Li family faces south and the present year being considered unlucky for all such the burial will have to be postponed until the next, which is supposed to be a lucky one.—"N.-C. Daily News Cor."

DISASTROUS COLLISION IN COREAN WATERS.

TWENTY-EIGHT LIVES LOST.

A telegram dated Kobe June 11th says:—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamers Kumagawa Maru and Kisogawa Maru collided off the Island of Osei, Corea, in a fog on the night of the 11th instant. The Kumagawa Maru was sunk in two minutes' time, twenty-eight persons on board of her being lost, including the Rev. H. G. Appenzeller, of the American Methodist Epis. Mission, Seoul. The only other foreign passenger, Mr. J. F. Bowlby, was saved.

MASSACRE OF FORMOSANS.

A telegram from Taipeh, Formasa, dated 4th June, is published in Japanese contemporaries to the following effect:—'On the 20th ult., when a number of rebels who had surrendered were being examined in order to ascertain whether they still possessed arms they suddenly attacked their guards; when 234 of them were killed, while nine Japanese sustained injuries.' This appears to us to be uncommonly like a deliberate massacre of prisoners. At this rate Formosa should be 'pacified' soon.

A HINDU RELIGIOUS REFORMER.

A VERY remarkable religious reformer passed away at Howrah on Friday evening. Swami Vivekanand first came into public prominence nearly fifteen years ago as the champion of orthodox Hinduism. His eloquence combined with strange personal magnetism attracted enormous crowds to the public lectures he delivered in the large towns of Upper India. In this country, says the "Englishman," it generally happens that a religious lecturer has to meet and answer in public the objections of people who think and believe other than he does, and it was thus that the Swami was brought into contact with the foremost living Hindu and Budhist philosophers at places like Benares and Lahore. The result of the constant controversy in which he was engaged was to revolutionise his own ideas on the subject of Hinduism. One day he suddenly announced to his disciples that he was retiring from the revivalist campaign. Then he disappeared for a year from the active world in order to meditate. On emerging from his seclusions he began to preach a new gospel. He stated that Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism were but manifestations of the one revelation. So far as we are aware he did not publish any book supporting this statement by historical or similar evidence, but the last eight or nine years of his life were spent in preaching the essential oneness of the three systems of philosophy. It was his belief that the caste system and the selfishness it encouraged was responsible for much of the degradation of the Hindus. With a rare moral courage he threw away all the caste restrictions and ceremonial formulae, which he at one time had declared were essential to true religion. The philosophy he preached was in many respects so attractive that he was able to make converts not only among his own people, but among Europeans. He visited America as the recognised representative of an enormous community of Hindu-Buddhists and his eloquence not only ensured him a hearing, but won him some very fervent disciples. There are indications that his system of religious philosophy will not disappear with his death. He was not without his calumniators, but no man ever set a better example in the way of plain living and high thinking. He was big and burly in appearance, very different from the ordinary conception of an Eastern philosopher, and his movements and action recalled rather the warrior than the priest.

SIR J. WILLCOCKS'S NEPHEW SHOT.

AT the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, on Monday, (June 15) the announcement that Second Lieutenant A. J. Willcocks, a nephew of Colonel Sir James Willcocks, had been found shot in his bedroom, caused a most painful sensation. Lieutenant Willcocks joined the Royal Engineers about two years since, and, with other junior officers had lately been quartered at one of the outlying military stations in the Chatham district for purposes of instruction. There is no reason to suspect foul play, the wound in the head being apparently self-inflicted, but whether accidentally or otherwise is not known. The body, clad in a nightshirt, was found on the bed, a military revolver being in close proximity. The young officer was out on Sunday evening, and was apparently then in the best of health and spirits.

MR. Edward Blake, the member for Longford who has had the misfortune to be run over by a hansom, was an exceedingly pessimistic politician when he was leading the Liberal party in Canada. He was perpetually prophesying woe, and declaring that the country was going to the dogs, in spite of all the financial and substantial evidence to the contrary. Sir John MacDonald, the Conservative Premier, who was an excellent story-teller, once made the House laugh consumedly by comparing Mr. Blake to the British sailor in the Mediterranean who, getting tired of a long spell of fine weather, exclaimed one morning, "D——n those blue skies".

A HARBOUR FOR THE WEST COAST.

MUCH is being written at present about the great potentialities of the port of Madras and of the necessity of improving its harbour. It has also been suggested that the claims of Coconada should be seriously investigated. Between these various suggestions it is to be feared that the no less important claims of the West Coast are being ignored, says a "Poineer" correspondent. The northern portion of the West Coast is amply served by Bombay, but the long stretch between Mangalore and Tuticorin has yet to receive attention. Cochin having been ruled out of Court, we would have to choose between Mangalore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Ponani and Tuticorin. The first is perhaps a little too far to the north, the last is a trifle too far to the south. Tellicherry, Beypore, Ponani and Quilon possess certain advantages, Quilon perhaps showing the most, but in any of these cases, the opening of a harbour would involve the thorough improvement of the system of backwater communications. As regards the importance from an Imperial point of view of a first-class harbour for the South-West Coast of India, I have only to recall Sir Andrew Clarke's authoritative opinion expressed some three years ago, that the harbour accommodation for the mercantile needs of India is generations behind the age and that the neglect of our sea board has considerably minimised the usefulness of the systems of land communications already established. Moreover increased harbour accommodation would not only result in an immense increase of revenue, but it is also intimately connected with the prevention of famines and with the task of putting them down when once they have begun. But what is even more important, we cannot possibly forget that in these days of fierce competition for commercial and maritime supremacy, the safety of such a valuable asset as India is not so much a question of land frontiers as one of Coast defence and accommodation. In this particular respect, the West Coast line is absolutely unprovided, south of Bombay, with any offensive or defensive works. The Government has spent millions on public works in India but it will not be gainsaid that the question of safe and well appointed harbours has been scandalously neglected.

A harbour on the West Coast would, in the first place, play a great part in the development of our coal industry, which, it need hardly be said, is capable of almost illimitable expansion. In the next place, it would be to Colombo and Bombay for purposes of coaling what Perim is at present to Aden. Further, the development of what the Germans have picturesquely described as the Eastern Trend makes it more and more necessary that we should have more than one ocean halfway house between the Continent of Africa on the one hand and China, the Malay Archipelago and Australasia on the other. Much good would also result to native trade and shipping, for the want of a protected roadstead after leaving Bombay practically suspends shipping for an appreciable portion of the year. There are descriptions of produce which it would be fatal to the interests of the producers and merchants to keep on hand without shipment for any length of time. For instance ginger, plantation coffee and tea ought to be shipped as soon as possible after they have entered the godowns of shippers. The first is liable to the attack of worms while the two latter are prone to lose in colour and flavour, and in consequence to be rejected in foreign markets. So far as the West Coast is concerned, when vessels are unobtainable, produce has now to be railed to Madras for shipment, a course which involves extra cost. Produce and business conditions too are such that it would hardly pay planters and merchants to preserve their goods in a marketable state by artificial means until the time is favourable for shipment.

At present a very limited number of vessels, comparatively speaking, call on this Coast, and most of them are coasting steamers, canal boats having to be specially chartered out by merchants acting in coalition. Again, it is hardly necessary to point out that the existence of a safe and spacious harbour on the West Coast would considerably augment the usefulness of the railway lines already open or in course of construction, besides tending to increase the area under planting produce, such as coffee tea, pepper, cardamom &c. Cape Colony and Natal owe the remarkable prosperity they enjoyed previous to the war, and a further lease of which may be very confidently counted upon now that the guerilla campaign has come to an end, in a large measure to the splendid harbour accommodation of the South African Coast, and it is disgraceful that the brightest jewel in the British Crown should be behind the Colonies in a matter of such paramount importance as this one.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 10.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TYABJEE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAWARKER.

To speak to the Minutes of the order.

1204—E F Nicholson—The Secretary of State for India in Council vs Jehangir Manockjee Cursetjee—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

For a decree absolute.

292,19—Matubhai J and M—Mathubhai Kasanbai vs Manockjee Dosabhoy Watcha and others—Smetham B and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

654,00—Khunderao and S—Hajee Esmail Hajee Essack vs Khatizabu and others—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard

261,01—Edgelow G and W—Rao Bahadur Maneckchund Kapurchund vs Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Tuthi—Mulla and M

505,96—Wadia and G—Sha Damjee Dewjee Purbat vs Memon Hajee Ebrahim and other—Ardeshir H D and Co

225,98—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamsetjee N Tata vs Shantaram N Daboolker—Chitnis and M—Part heard

220,01—Little and Co—Hirjee Liladhur vs Dayabhai Tapidas—Chitnis and M

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

370,70—Wadia and G—Karmally Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and others—Thakurdas and Co

962,68—Craigie L and O—The Advocate General and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and others—Thakurdas and Co

963,68—Chaigie L and O—The Advocate General and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and others—Thakurdas and Co

Long Causes

277,97—Payne G S and M—Peeroo Mahomed vs Karimbhoy Nensey and others—Matubhai J and M

266,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canji and others vs Veerjee Canjee

267,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Girdhurdas Cooverjee

268,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Morarjee Cooverjee

441,01—Matubhai J and M—Kassum Hajee Suleman and another vs Hajee Essa Suleman—Little and Co

162,01—In person a pauper—Sobar Shiva Runchord vs Bora Abdulhoosen Nuzerally—In person

724,08—Dikshit and D—Bai Sarswatibai vs Dossabhoy Cooverjee Doctor and another—Pestonjee R and K

469,01—Chitnis and M—Dayabhai Tapidas vs Canjee Hirjee and another—Little and Co

97,00—Payne G S and M—Sirdar Oomer Jamal and others vs Meya Mahomed Janmahomed and another

113,01—Dikshit and D—Jugjiwan Raisy vs Arsey Devat and another—Mulla and M

109,00—Payne G S and M—Sirdar Oomar Jamal and others vs Hajee Janmahomed and others

231,01—Pestonjee R and C—Vithuldas Ramdas and others vs Nanjee Damodhar and another—Mansuklal D and J

371,01—Mirza and M for pauper—Bhugwandeen Ramdeen vs Bhicia Mahodoo Cudum

513,01—Malvi H and M—Bhimraj Luchminarayen and others vs Damjee Hirjee—Matubhai J and M

351,01—Nanu and H—Bai Navazbai vs Dorabjee Eduljee Mody—Ardeshir H D and Co

489,01—Crawford B and Co—Hajee Hassum Hajee Kaderdina vs Hajee Essa Sulleman—Little and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

For dismissal.

348,01—Thakurdas and Co—Abdulla Hoosein vs Pir Mahomed Ebrahim.

Long Causes.

525-00—Captain and V—Mahomed Cassum Cutey vs Zaheroodin alias Baloo Meya Pathan—Ardeshir H D and Co—Part heard

840-01—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Saboo Sidick vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail Noorani—Unwalla and P—Part heard

Commercial Causes.

147,02—Smetham B and N—Hurilal Jugonnath vs Merwanjee Nusserwanjee—Wadia and G.

Long Causes.

602-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Bhagabai widow and another vs Ramjee Govindjee—Unwalla and P.

524-00—Captain and V—Mahomed Cassum Cutey vs Shamsoodin Pathan—Ardeshir H D and Co.

35,02—Mirza and M—Lizzie Munganim vs James Munganim—Sorabjee and J—For postponment.

41,02—Muljee C and V—Hyderkhan Dawoodkhan and others vs Kaji Mahomed Salay Lonsay—Ardeshir H D and Co

789,01—Bhaishanker K and G—Kawasjee Bomonjee Baman Behram vs Oosman Jamal Vyani and another—Edgelow G W and A H D & Co

590,01—Tyabjee D and Co—Nemchund Maneckchand vs Damjee Kessowjee and others—Bicknell M and M

Testamentary suits for hearing and final disposal.

26,01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Salaymahomed Allarakhia and others vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mulla and M

3,02—Muljee C and V—Gangjee Ukerda vs Bai Jethoai widow—Wadia and G

35,02—Mansuklal D and J—Jevraj Dewjee vs Madhowdas Gooculdas Paste—Little and Co—For postponment

32,02—Little and Co—Jugmohandas Vurjeewandas vs Joo thabhoy Raghowjee—Edgelow G and W

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKER.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

804,01—Unwala and P—Runchordas Tribhowandas Mody vs Soonderdas Cursondas Vulubdas—Edgelow G and W—Part heard.

548,01—In person—Sobhagchund Tullockchund vs Govurdhundas Motiram and another.

375,01—Daphtary and F—Jugjeewan Muljee and others vs Moghibai and others—Mansuklal D and J.

459,01—Bhaishunker and K—Bai Bencoover widow vs Dossa Hunsraj and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

808,00—Sorabjee and J—M F de Souza vs J M Gomes—Smetham B and N.

417,01—Tyabjee D and Co—Karsondas Gowandjee vs Ladka vahu widow—M H and M.

527,01—Dikshit and D—Vithal Dayal vs Nanabhai Sadanandjee—Khunderao and S.

251,9581,00—Crawford B and Co—Narrondas Purshotumdas vs Tilukchund Maneckchund and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

73,02—Muljee C and V—Gangjee Lukhmidas vs The English Press and Manufacturing Co—Wadia and G.

777,02—Thakurdas and Co—Jenabai widow vs Karimbhai Gangjee and another—In person.

81,02—Matubhai and M—Bhugvandas Jumnadas vs Dayabhai Tapidas—In person.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

SOME interesting incident are reported by the "Hospital" in connexion with the Royal visitors to the Hospital for Soldiers' Wives and Children at Aldershot the other day. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived first and went round all the wards. The Duke was much amused by a "mother" in the maternity ward, in the confusion of showing off her three-days-old daughter, addressing him as "your Majesty." He laughingly replied that he was not his "Majesty", but his brother though! Their Royal Highnesses were very pleased to recognise in the children's ward Willie Kendall, a little fellow, now six years old, who was admitted three years ago suffering from hip disease. After having been two years on his back, he is now running about on crutches. After the Duke and Duchess of Connaught had left the Queen arrived, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Victoria. As the Royal party entered the children's ward the musical box struck up "God Save the King," and the Queen was much touched to see the little boy with hip disease leaning on his crutches and gravely saluting. Her Majesty turned to the Prince of Wales and said, "look at the little darling saluting"! After visiting the wards the Queen asked to see the nurses' sitting-room; and there an amusing incident occurred. The hospital cat, a beautiful grey Persian, fled before her Majesty and disappeared under the sofa, The Queen laughed and remarked "Well, the cat does not like me at any rate," whereupon the matron apologised for its bad manners—an apology which, we have not the slightest doubt was graciously accepted.

The Marquis of Bute who has just attained his twenty-first birthday is probably the wealthiest peer in Scotland. Cardiff is responsible for this happy state of affairs, though he is a large landowner in Bute in Dumfries, and in Wigtownshire, Mount Stuart is his principal seat in Scotland. It is a splendid modern mansion, five miles along the coast from Rothesay. The Marquis is hereditary keeper of Rothesay Castle an antiquated stronghold which the late peer restored—although it is Crown property—at a personal cost of over £20,000. A number of Lord Bute's titles are derived from Bute and adjacent islands, and he is also Earl of Windsor and Earl of Dumfries. His lordship, like his father, is a Catholic; but his grandfather was Lord High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland in the Disruption Year.

The popular idea that judges assume the black cap preparatory to pronouncing sentence of death in order to mark the tragedy of the occasion should be finally dispelled by the fact that they will wear the same sable headgear at the Coronation. What the coronet is to the peer the black cap is to the judge—the finial of his official costume. Until 1635 the habits of judges were governed by individual tastes, but in that year the occupants of the Bench met and solomenly ordained their attire. It was decreed to consist of a scarlet robe with an ermine tippet as now, and "a coif or cap of black cloth". The judicial wig is a later innovation and the black cap as an essential part of the official costume must be worn on all State occasions of which the passing sentence of capital punishment is only one.

A week or two ago it was stated that the Manchester Corporation had found their experiment of not charging for admission to the annual spring exhibition of pictures to be a paying one, as the increased attendance led to increased profits from the sale of catalogues and the care of umbrellas. The success has been even greater than was at first anticipated. During the two months the exhibition was open it was visited by close upon 40,000 persons, as compared with 2,000 in the previous year when a charge was made. The catalogues and umbrella fees have resulted in a considerable profit and even the artists have participated in the good luck almost double the number of pictures having been sold.

Which is the biggest school? A writer in "Sandow's Magazine" claims that the Jews Free School, Spitalfields, is the largest school not only in London but on earth. There are forty-four classrooms for boys and twenty-seven for girls. Each room is fitted as completely as modern invention can make it. The fact that the school has never been closed owing to the spreading of any epidemic indicates the sanitary perfection of the enormous structure now covering two acres of ground. The headmaster is Mr. Louis B. Abrahams, B.A., and his staff consists of sixty-eight teachers, Miss B. Abadi B.A., is headmistress, and has forty-eight assistants. All the teachers were once pupils of the institution, and the school has turned out some notable men.

Mr. Brooke Fisher has a depreciatory article in the "Atlantic Monthly" on the newspapers in the United States. The newspaper, he says, has simply become an industry—"a business conducted for the usual ends of business with public teaching and influence but a by-product". Concerning the number and value of newspapers in the United States we get some particulars: There are it appears over 15,000 establishments for the publication of periodicals, an increase of 24 per cent. in the decade since the previous census. About 400 are started every year, or more than one for every day of the year, including Sundays. Of the 15 000 existing journals, about 2,200 are dailies and 13 000 weeklies. Considerably more than half of the whole number of these publications are really very unimportant, as but 6 000 out of the 15,000 have more than 1 000 circulation. After giving the amount, of the capital invested in the newspapers and their output in wages and material, Mr. Fisher calculates that "the value of the produc" is 223.000 000 dols.—that is, £44,000,000. No wonder he exclaims that as a "business proposition" the American newspaper is exceedingly attractive.

After referring to the old ideal of a newspaper, Mr. Fisher says the new type of American journal has no opinions:—The old fashioned editor was wont to assume, sometimes very amusingly it is true, the role of Sir Oracle. The journalist of the new development contentedly occupies the position of manufacturer and distributor of a saleable print. . . . The American people did not always respect Horace Greeley's enthusiasms—sometimes hooted at his foibles. The English even took the liberty of putting very distinguished Radical editors like Leigh Hunt and John Wilkes into prison. Perhaps Ben Franklin and the great Doctor Samuel Johnson, as editors were not to be taken seriously always, and they would doubtless have agreed to this themselves. But such journalists of the elder day were dignity itself, any one of them you please a Pericles of distinction leadership, and power, compared with the editor of a modern newspaper with its mainspring in the counting-room. Indeed, we are told the editor of such a paper can hardly be said to exist in America in the old sense of the word; the sheet is practically minus a real editor, and hence of course, has no editorial opinion". In England of course we may note, things are very different.

M. Charles Meissen a French explorer, in travelling through Siam observed a species of small grey ants which were new to him. These ants (says the "Kobe Herald") were much engaged in travelling; they lived in damp places and went in troops. To his surprise he noticed among them, from time to time an occasional ant which was much larger than the others and moved at a much swifter pace, and each of these larger ants, M. Meissen saw, always carried one of the grey ants on its back. While the main body of grey ants was always on foot they were accompanied by at least one of their own sort mounted on one of these larger ants. He mounted and detached himself now and then from the line, rode rapidly to the head, came swiftly back to the rear, and seemed to be the commander of the expedition. The explorer was satisfied that this species of ant employs a larger ant—possibly a drone of the same species—as we employ horses to ride upon, though scarcely more than one ant in each colony seems to be provided with a mount.

Llandovery which celebrated the 417th anniversary of the grant of its charter on June 25th appears to be, comparatively speaking a juvenile among provincial Corporations.—The inhabitants of the borough of Wilton in Wiltshire, writes Mr. Edward Storrs, in September 1900 celebrated the 100th anniversary of its incorporation —The charter, granted by Henry I. in the first yearof his reign is still perserved at the town hall. The present Lord Steward—Lord Pembroke—was mayor for the year.—Wilton claims to rank next to London and Winchester in antiquity.

History repeats itself. Twenty-five years ago a song was prevalent in the music-halls and pantomimes concerning a "Careful Man". One verse ran:—

In June he wore an overcoat to guard against a storm,
In winter time he left it off in case it should turn warm, for
He was a careful man,
He was a careful man,
Where'er he went
He was content
To be a careful man!

In a corner of the cemetery at Philadelphia stands a tombstone with this inscription:—

In Memory of
Adam Shisler
Who Departed This Life
December 23, 1777, Aged 969 years.

Adam Shisler was gathered to his fathers at the age of sixty-nine. The stone-cutter mistook his directions or was absent minded and had cut "96" years upon the stone when he discovered his mistake. Unwilling to lose his hours of toil, he covered up the first nine with cement and added another after the six. In the course of time the cement fell away, and "969" was left. Thus does Time punish the careless workman. In the churchyard of Bangor Cathedral is to be seen the following inscription on a graves tone:—"William and Mary Thomas, who died 10th March, 1840, aged 20; also the body of William Thomas son of the above, who died 24th May, 1855, aged 291"! But this remarkable statement, we are told is traceable to the brutal mischief of barbarian boys.

WRITERS AND READERS.

MRS. CAMPBELL PRAED is writting a volume of reminiscences of Australia as she knew it in her girlhood. She was born in Queensland, and several of her novels deal with Australian life and scenes. She has a new story just appearing.

Viscount Goschen is now giving the finishing touches to the life, on which he has been so long engaged, of his grandfather. He was a famous publisher and printer of Leipsig, and a contemporary of the John Murray who founded our English firm. This book will be very interesting for its letters by Goethe, Schiller, Klopstock, Wieland, and other literary celebrities. They were all friends of George Joachim Goschen, whose useful life closed in 1829. His grandson, Lord Goschen, was, of course, named after him.

Birds in the Garden is the title of an interesting little volume which Mr. Dent is to publish before long, It is a series of observations with "camera and pen" relating to the bird life of a garden such as many people probably possess. Indeed, the author, Mr. Granvill Sharp, claims that the birds which he describes and illustrates are the familiars of most small gardens. He has become the friend, season after season, of those visiting his own garden, and here he chats about them, and reproduces photographs of them. Altogether, he seems to have hit upon a new pleasure for the plain man who loves natural history and photography.

A series of books telling in a popular way all about great subjects, is published by Messrs. Newnes under the title the Story Series. To this series Mr. Edward Salmon is contributing a volume on the story of the British Empire. He is a well-known writer on questions affecting Britain and Greater Britain. During recent years he has contributed articles in that connection to the "Fortnightly" and the "Saturday Review." He is utilising and supplementing the material contained in these articles for this volume. Mr. Salmon has sought to trace, briefly yet adequately, the dramatic development of the Empire from the reign of Henry VII. to that of Edward VII.

An interesting departure is to be made in relation to the well-known Eversley Series. After this month Messrs. Macmillan will supply the books contained in it on the net system. Hitherto they have been published at five shillings, which means that discount booksellers have sold them for three shillings and ninepence. Now the retailing figure will be four shillings wherever the books are sold, this being the net price adopted for them. The application of the net system to an old-established series like this shows the advances which it is making in the book trade. Needless to recall, the title Eversly was suggested by Charles Kingsley's home in Hampshire, for the series was begun, some fifteen years ago, with an issue of his novels.

A new volume will shortly be added to Dent's series dealing with the historic towns of mediæval times. It is by Count Lutzow, and is the result of a long course of personal inquiries and studies. What he does not know of the capital town of his native country can hardly be worth knowing, Moreover, as a student of the whole mediæval period of history, he is able to contrast it with other famous centres. First, he tells the story of Prague, and then he proceeds to describe its palaces, churches, and monasteries, which are all depositories of Bohemian history and tradition. Finally, the book, which is illustrated by Miss Nelly Erichsen, has a chapter devoted to Walks in Prague.

Professor Wiener's anthology of Russian literature, which Messrs. Putnam are to issue, will be in two volumes. It will be the first work of its kind in English, and it has a double basis. It will be a full guide to, and exemplar of, Russian literature, and at the same time a text-book of the more prominent historical events of Russian life. The extracts given from Russian writers will, in particular, be lights upon the periods immediately following the introduction of Christianity into Russia. The Tartar invasion, the life of John the Terrible, the activities of Peter the Great, and of Catherine, will all be set out in selections which are also typical of the peculiarities and genius of Russian literature pure and simple.

Next week Mr. George Allen will publish a book which has the title Imperialism, Federation, and Policy. It is by Mr. Butler-Johnstone, and it is a consideration of various problems of the time especially as they affect us. Thus, Mr. Butler-Johnstone has something to say of the Eastern question, and of the prospects and policy of the reforming party in Turkey. But the majority of his chapters refer to the movement for drawing the various parts of the Empire ever closer together. He notes that it is just a thousand years since Alfred the Great united the Saxon Heptarchy into one kingdom of England. He looks forward himself in good hope, to seeing the scattered members of our race united into one Empire of Saxondom.

A Scotsman, and no doubt a Highlander, the Rev. Lauchlan MacLean Watt, of Alloa, has won the first prize in the contest of Coronation odes which "Good Words" organised. An English clergyman, the Rev. S. Cornish Watkins, of Kingston, Herefordshire, is second. Yet another parson, the Rev. F. H. Wood, of Bromley, Kent, ties with a New Zealand lady, Miss Lucy Eveline Smith, for the third place. The winning ode is a long poem, in which we hear the "voice of the sea winds crying" what England's mighty dead were and did, and the "throb of a thousand marching feet" telling of England's mighty living, streaming in the spirit and the flesh to the crowning of the King.

Son of the mother we loved, we look to thee,—
Our King by the mother's name, our King to be
Lifting the crown she left thee, to thy lips,
To win with her name a glory from Time which
time shall never eclipse.

It is a moving song to all the Britains by our—

Lone isles, isles belov'd, crowned with the prayers
of the free,
Throned on the waters, backed by the mountains
gazing over the sea.

A new illustrated monthly, known as "Page's Magazine", which will be devoted to the Engineering, Shipbuilding, Electrical, and Mining industries, made its appearance on July 1st. The new journal is based upon the central idea that, for the pen that can describe in terms neither too shallow for the technical man, nor too involved for non-professional readers, there are almost unlimited possibilities in the wake of industries mentioned. Mr. Davidge Page, until recently the English Director of "Cassier's Magazine", assisted by five well-known specialists, will undertake the editorship, and will levy contributions from prominent writers in all parts of the world. The Magazine will be an essentially British production, with the advantage of American methods in just those directions in which they have proved themselves worthy of adoption. It has a very attractive cover design, which can scarcely fail to make its presence noted on the bookstall. Three muscular figures, working at the forge, are shown in bas-relief, and the design is specially interesting as representing the inspiration of the artist in combination with the literal accuracy of the cinematograph. Another important feature is the size of the page, which will measure 10¼ in. by 7¾in. The first issue will contain 232 pp., and will weigh about 1½lb., so that, considered merely as an aggregation of paper and printing, its intrinsic value will be practically equal to the nominal cost—one shilling. The journal is issued by the Page Publishing Syndicate, Ltd., from their Offices at Clun House, Surrey Street, Strand, London, W. C.

The July number of "Good Words," will be a double number (160 pages of reading matter), containing the Prize Coronation Odes in the competition for the £75 in cash offered by the publishers. The success of the competition has been extraordinary. Over a thousand odes (1092) were received from all parts of the Empire—including every province of the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, all parts of Canada, Newfoundland, India, Burmah, South Africa, Ceylon Hong-kong, the Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Trinidad, Jamaica, The Bahamas, Barbados, British Honduras, The Windward and Leeward Isles, The Virgin Isles, The Federated Malay States, &c., as well as from nearly all European countries. Not only were odes received from all parts of the Empire, but among the writers are representatives of almost every race under British rule—not only Englishmen and Colonials of British blood but French Canadians, natives of India of nearly all classes, Maoris, Maroons, Kaffirs, Malays, &c. The Judges have been Mr. Stopford A. Brooke, Mr. Edmund Gosse and Mr. William Canton. About a dozen of the best compositions, including the winners of the three prizes of £50, £15 and £10 will be published in "Good Words" and a series of decorative full page allegorical designs, illustrative of the various parts of the Empire, has been drawn by Mr. James Allan Duncan for use with the Odes in the Magazine. Altogether the Odes will make an extraordinary and unique magazine feature.

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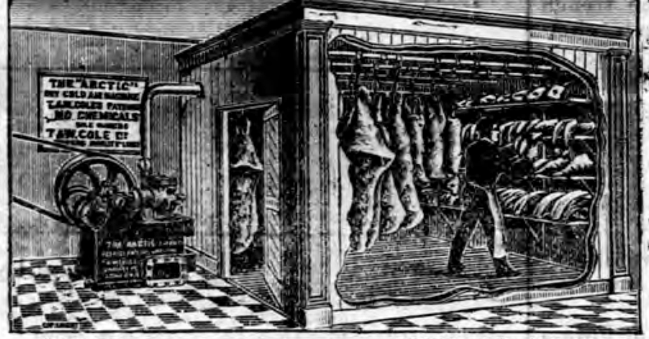

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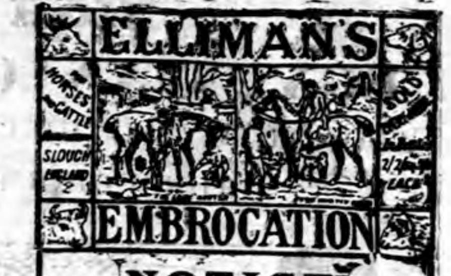

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He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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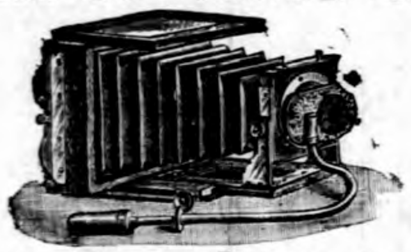

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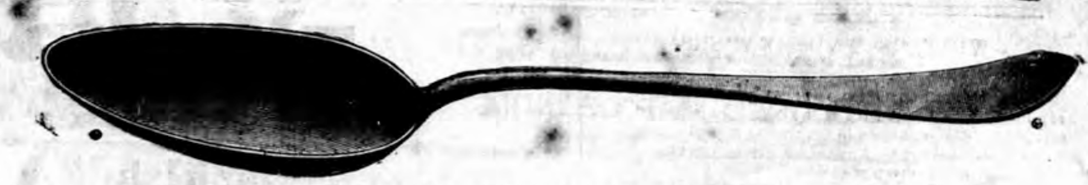

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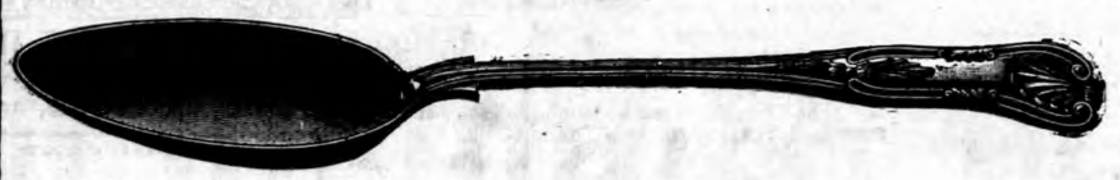
Dessert Forks.	,,	30	0	25	4
Table Forks	,,	42	8	38	8



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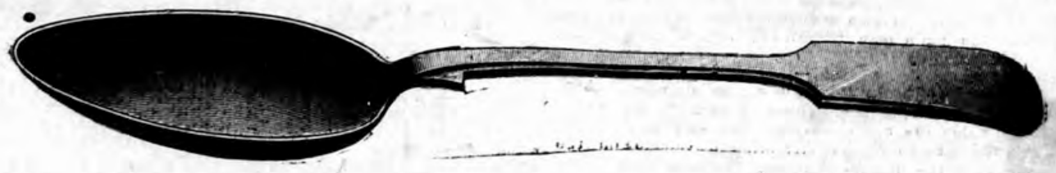
Dessert Forks	,,	37	0	33	12
Table Forks	,,	50	0	46	4



FIDDLE PATTERN.

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Tea Spoons	per doz.	11	12	10	0
Dessert Spoons	,,	22	0	19	0
Table Spoons	,,	28	0	25	8
Dessert Forks	,,	22	0	19	0
Table Forks	,,	28	0	25	8

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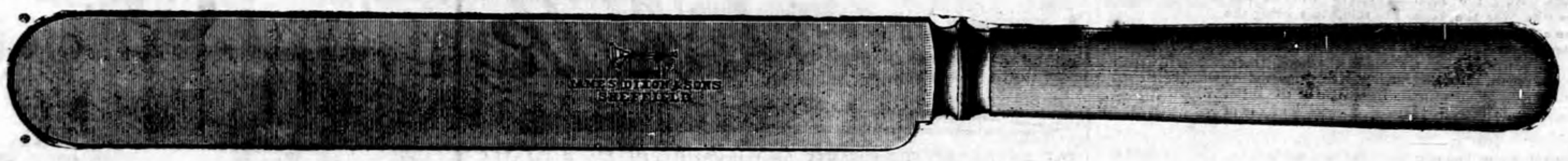
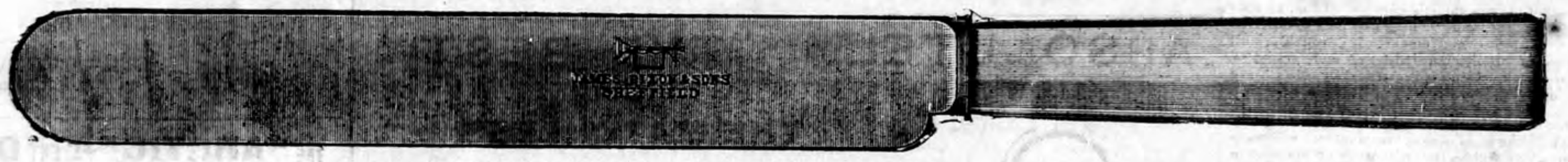


No. 1002.—Bone Handles.—Table Knives, per dozen, Rs. 18-8; Dessert Knives, per doz., 14-12.
Pair Meat Carvers, Rs. 7-8; Steel, Rs. 2-4.



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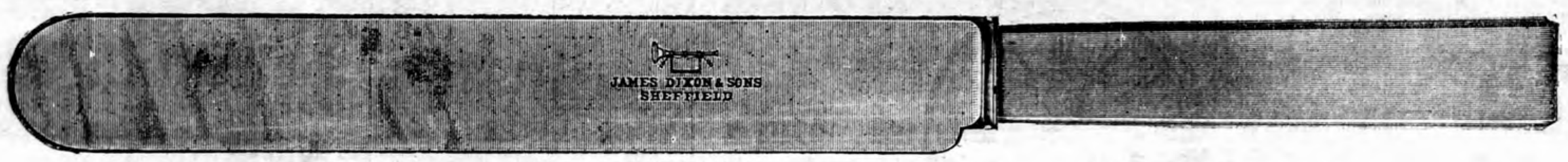

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co.: 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.: 1, Whitefrars Street London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, & Co.